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Established 1887

Burns Urges U.S. to Adopt Tougher Rules to Save Oil

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns today urged the Ford administration to move away from "voluntary" measures for energy conservation, such as "gas tax, a tax on imported oil, a tax on auto weight, horsepower, or gasoline rationing."



Frank Carlucci

Envoy Denies Role by CIA in Portugal

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Frank Carlucci, the designated U.S. ambassador to Portugal, today denied a role for the Central Intelligence Agency in the country's recent election. He said the CIA was "not involved in any way" in the election, which was held on Nov. 25.

Carlucci, who is under secret orders to leave Portugal and return to the U.S. by Dec. 1, said the CIA was "not involved in any way" in the election. He said the CIA was "not involved in any way" in the election, which was held on Nov. 25.



ARMS PREPARATION—Women in the Israeli village of Beit Shean receive instruction on use of carbines—a voluntary measure after Arab guerrillas attacked last week.

In Talks With Waldheim

Mideast Foes Are Said to Bar War

CAIRO, Nov. 27 (UPI)—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has received assurances from Israel, Syria and Egypt that there will be no military conflict in the foreseeable future as long as efforts toward finding a just and lasting Middle East peace settlement are being made, diplomatic sources said today.

The sources said that the assurances, "from both sides," offered an opportunity for "an immediate start next month toward finding a political solution to the Middle East."

Mr. Waldheim and President Anwar Sadat met for 70 minutes in a "most cordial atmosphere" in the Egyptian leader's Nile Delta residence today, a spokesman said. The spokesman said the meeting was "a very important meeting."

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PLO Plans Trial for 26 Held in Tunis Hijacking

BEIRUT, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The Palestine Liberation Organization, in a crackdown on dissident guerrillas, today detained 26 persons allegedly involved in the recent hijacking of a British Airways VC-10 to Tunisia.

Those held will be put on trial in an open court when all evidence against them has been collected, Shafik al-Hout, the PLO representative in Lebanon, said.

He said at a press conference that incidents such as the Tunis episode, carried out by a guerrilla faction opposed to PLO leadership, harmed the Palestinian cause.

He did not reveal the names of those arrested, nor where they were being held except that some of the accused were detained in Lebanon. Mr. al-Hout also did not say where the court would sit to try the 26 implicated in the hijacking.

If found guilty, they would be punished "according to the laws of the Palestinian revolution," he said. He declined to give details.

It was the first public PLO announcement of action taken against any persons associated with Palestinian guerrilla units. Other hijackers have been handed over to the PLO by various Arab governments, but have never been tried publicly.

The detaining of the 26 followed general condemnation of the hijacking in which a German businessman was shot dead and an Indian stewardess wounded.

Mr. al-Hout said the PLO was not involved in taking similar action against those involved in an assassination plot against King Hussein of Jordan. He said el-Fatah, the largest guerrilla unit under the PLO umbrella, had admitted responsibility and it was up to el-Fatah to take any disciplinary action.

The PLO has asked the Tunisian government to hand over the guerrillas involved in the VC-10 operation, but they are still in Tunis.

Mr. al-Hout said he "believed" a similar request had been made to Iraq to hand over a former el-Fatah official, Masen Sabry al-Banna, known as "Abu Nidal," whose name has been linked with the Tunis hijackers.

In Cairo, a Palestinian leader said later today the PLO was "not involved in any way" in the hijacking.

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Shafik al-Hout

against plane hijackings and the killing of innocent people, including Israeli civilians, "be they on aircraft or in their homes," Salah Khalaf, better known by

the code name of Abu Iyad, said at a press conference that he hoped the hijacking of the British Airways VC-10 "will be the last incident of its kind in our time."

He said: "We have stated from the beginning that we are against the hijacking of aircraft."

He did not say how this would square with attacks in recent months on civilian targets in Israeli towns by guerrillas from organizations that belong to the PLO.

Brezhnev Influence Seen

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (AP)—Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat predicted today that Soviet Communist chief Leonid Brezhnev would influence the formulation of new Arab policies during his trip to Iraq, Syria and Egypt in January.

In a Tass interview, Mr. Arafat said: "These visits undoubtedly will be a help to map out the new strategic reference points of the struggle of all anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist forces."

Philip Habib, the assistant secretary of state for East Asia, said today that he would be agreed upon by the time Mr. Kissinger completes his visit, late Friday. If so, it would accelerate the warming of U.S.-Chinese relations, even if there is no progress on the Taiwan issue.

Mr. Kissinger arrived here Monday from the Vladivostok summit between President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev.

The mood of the meeting, held in almost total secrecy, was described by the U.S. delegation as "very friendly."

Mr. Kissinger apparently is trying to move slowly on the Taiwan issue, partly because who will succeed Chairman Mao Tse-tung, 80, and ending Premier Chou En-lai, 76, is unclear. Also, Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev's outright rejection yesterday of a Chinese proposal on settling the border dispute with Moscow makes an immediate easing of tensions between the two Communist powers unlikely.

On Taiwan, the Central Committee of the ruling party issued a manifesto which claimed that the Peking regime would remain a threat to world security no matter how its relations change with the Soviet Union or the West.

The manifesto, adopted unanimously by 1,100 party leaders, condemned efforts by Western nations to seek détente with Peking as being "like trying to mix oil with water."

Mr. Kissinger and Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and their aides shuffled between the Great Hall of the People and the guest house where the secretary of state is staying. Officials are divulging none of the substance of their conversations.

Still, it was learned that U.S. and Chinese officials have begun negotiations on about \$200 million in frozen assets of Americans who were living here at the time of the 1949 revolution. About \$80 million worth of Chinese bank assets were frozen in the United States during the Korean War.

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Police in Spain Question Moderates About Meeting

MADRID, Nov. 27 (UPI)—An investigating judge today summoned Christian Democratic leader Joaquin Ruiz Gimenez, a former education minister turned critic of the Franco regime, to explain his role in a meeting of non-Communist opposition leaders which was broken up last night by police.

Mr. Ruiz Gimenez appeared before a magistrate of the public order court as 14 politicians arrested in the crackdown were being released one by one following extensive questioning. The last of them left police headquarters at 7:10 p.m.—24 hours after the group's arrest.

Mr. Ruiz Gimenez, as well as Mr. Ruiz Gimenez, who evaded arrest because he left the meeting shortly before police arrived—represented four outlawed non-Communist opposition groups. They are the Socialist Workers' party of Spain, the Catalan Socialist Alliance, the Social Democrat Union and the left-wing Christian Democrats.

Ethiopia Military Spokesman Denies Plan to Kill Emperor

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 27 (AP)—An Ethiopian military spokesman today denied a report by a Beirut newspaper that Emperor Haile Selassie may be executed in the next two days.

He termed the report "irresponsible fabrications aimed at discrediting Ethiopia's military reform movement."

A French-language newspaper in Beirut, L'Orient-Le Jour, quoted Western diplomatic sources as saying the 52-year-old former emperor had been moved from detention in Addis Ababa to a town 30 miles away in preparation for the execution.

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Mexico to Sever Ties With Chile

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Mexico has decided to sever diplomatic relations with Chile, the Ministry of Foreign Relations announced last night.

Mexico's relations with Chile had been cool since the military coup that overthrew the government of President Salvador Allende on Sept. 11, 1973. After the coup, Mexico withdrew its ambassador.

Mexico also opened its doors to hundreds of refugees from the regime of junta leader Gen. Augusto Pinochet, including Mr. Allende's widow, Hortensia. Mexico's acceptance of Chile's political exiles has been one of the sore points between the countries.

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French Postal Strike Is Officially Forgotten

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The month-old postal strike here has been officially forgotten, even though nobody in the country is getting much mail. In Paris, for example, 87 per cent of the mail sorters are still on strike.

The mail sorters, who started the strike in October, are depleted here as being young, leftist and frequently immigrant or student labor. They are highly politicized and object to the "dehumanization" of their job—the rote sorting from bag to slot.

The statistics on the strikers are totally misleading. If nine out of 10 postal employees are back on the job, the one that is not is the one that counts: the man who sorts the mail for delivery. In Paris, for example, 87 per cent of the mail sorters are still on strike.

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YOUNG DIPLOMAT—Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua shares a laugh and a toast with David Kissinger, 13, son of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in Peking.

Tho Bars Any Talks On U.S. Aid to Hanoi

PARIS, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Hanoi Politburo member Le Duc Tho said today that the stalled talks on U.S. economic aid for the reconstruction of North Vietnam will not be resumed unless Washington stops supporting the Saigon government.

Mr. Tho told a news conference at Communist party headquarters that "the talks will resume only if the Americans abandon their policy of neocolonialism." The talks on U.S. aid for North Vietnam have been interrupted indefinitely since last year.

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If Greeks Restore Monarchy

Constantine Vows to Be Only Figurehead

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Nov. 27 (NYT)—King Constantine promised last night that if he returned to Greece he would be a figurehead monarch, devoted to "democratic principles" and subject "in every case to the will of the sovereign people."

Greeks will vote Dec. 8 on whether to recall the King to the throne or establish a republic.

A referendum abolished the monarchy last year, while the country was still under military rule, but it is widely regarded as fraudulent. The new referendum was called by the government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis, which replaced the junta this summer and which was itself reconfirmed by an election on Nov. 17.

In what amounted to a campaign speech, the 34-year-old King, who ascended the throne in 1964, addressed the Greek people over radio and television. His remarks were recorded in London, where he has been living in exile.

The speech was made as royalists stepped up their political efforts. In recent days, posters,



King Constantine

stickers, photographs and even a phonograph record have appeared throughout the country, boosting the monarchy.

The King's speech was intended to answer one of the most serious and frequently heard

charges against the royal family: that it has consistently meddled in Greek politics, overruling the will of the majority and violating democratic principles.

Bumper stickers refer to King Constantine as the "Democrat King." Royalists insist angrily that they do not favor a monarchy, but a "crown democracy."

In his speech, the King conceded that "during the past, mistakes were made which weakened our democratic way of life." But he repeatedly vowed to treat all Greeks as equals and safeguard their civil rights.

Coup in 1967

After the military coup in April, 1967, the young King co-operated with the new regime for several months. In December, 1967, he tried, and failed, to lead a revolt and fled the country.

As he portrayed his record last night, he had never "stopped struggling" for the "political liberation" of Greece. To his critics, however, his efforts have been consistently feeble and inept. Most analysts here expect the country to choose a republic. The three major opposition parties all adamantly oppose the King. Premier Karamanlis, traditionally a royalist, has refused to take a public stand.

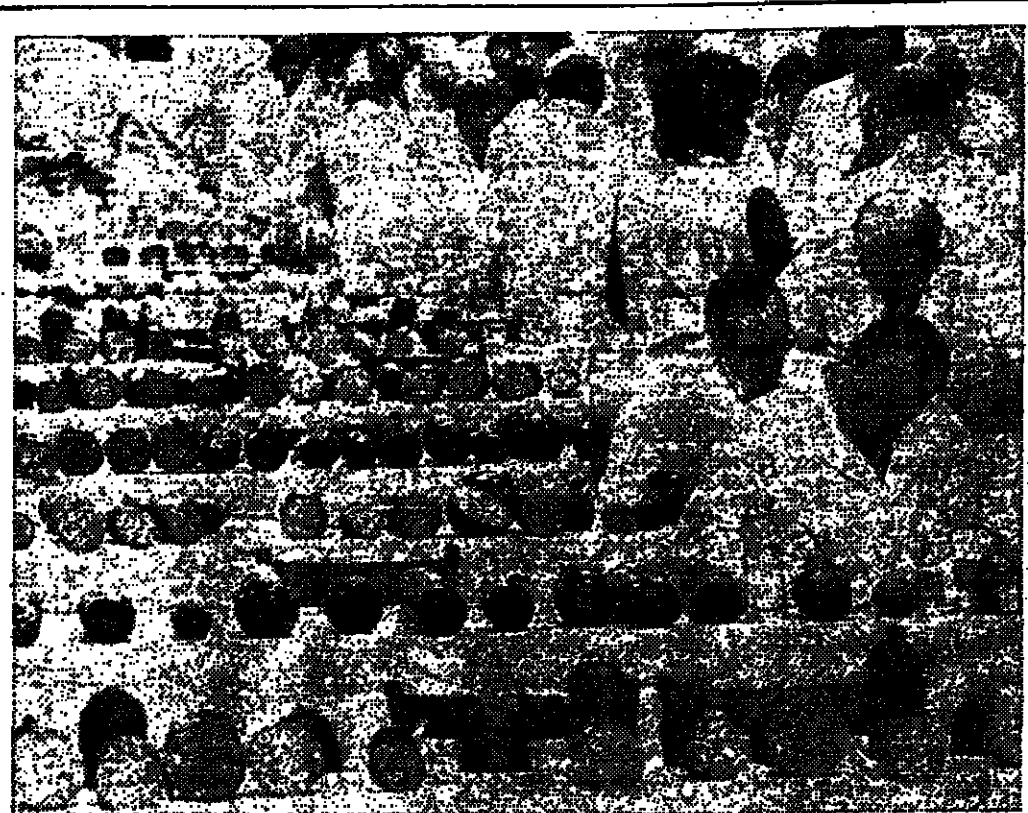
One reason is that Mr. Karamanlis's party, the New Democracy, is seriously split on the matter. According to his aides, the Premier also feels that the monarchy issue has bedeviled Greek politics for too long, and should not become the subject of partisan debate.

Reform Proposals

Mr. Karamanlis is drafting reform proposals to strengthen the powers of the Premier's office, his aides say. Under this plan, the head of state could be either a president, on the West German model, or a monarch, along British lines.

The royalists argue that King Constantine would be "King of all the Greeks," while a president would inevitably favor political allies. They are also trying to cash in on the Greek desire for tranquility by portraying the King as a figure of stability and continuity.

Mr. Karamanlis struck a similar note when his party won more than 54 per cent of the vote in parliamentary elections last week.



WEIGHING THE WURST—Some of the 347 expert tasters in Frankfurt grade the various 4,651 different kinds of sausages and other meats at exhibition yesterday.

News Analysis

Bombs at Home Dent English Constitution

By Richard Eder

LONDON, Nov. 27 (NYT)—The newspapers yesterday carried pictures of the shattered bits of three of the round red mailboxes that are one of London's visual symbols.

The Royal Mail Service, like the rest of Britain, is slower than it used to be, loses money and is vulnerable to Irish Republican Army bombs.

The more fundamental British institutions probably will not be shattered by the mounting IRA bomb campaign here. For one thing they are so flexible that a great deal of bending is possible. For another, they are so vague that it is hard to tell when the shattering point has been reached.

But with Thursday night's massacre of pub goers in Birmingham the Northern Ireland conflict has managed, after nearly five years

of fighting, to make the first real dent on this country's way of ordering its life.

It is not a very big dent so far. The government will allow the police to hold and question those suspected of terrorism for up to a week without charges, but the maximum period has always been rather limited. Along with its ban of the IRA the government will prohibit the wearing of any item of clothing that might reasonably be taken for part of the IRA uniform. But sartorial freedom does not seem threatened since few Londoners would normally be wearing black berets, or sunglasses.

A bigger breach of constitutional normality will come if, as expected, the government assumes powers to send people back to Northern Ireland or to prevent them from coming over.

Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom and a measure controlling the internal movements of U.K. residents is unusual, if not totally unprecedented.

One of the ironies involved—considering that it is directed against an organization whose passionate objective is separation of the North from Britain—is that such a measure would underline this separation.

At the moment, however, opinion here has been jolted as it has not been since the IRA went seriously to work in 1970. Birmingham on Friday was a city badly shaken, badly frightened not only of what the IRA might do but of what the city's people—30 per cent English, 10 per cent Irish—might do to themselves.

Even London—which has remained almost unscathed by explosions in the Tower of London, the Houses of Parliament, Whitehall, and at Old Bailey court—seems to be stirring.

Return of Hanging

On Saturday, for example, the Times of London came out for a restoration of capital punishment. Until only a month or two ago, the "hanging" lobby was almost exclusively the preserve of the far right.

Although the government is not at present inclined to restore the death penalty, there is little doubt that only a few repetitions of what happened in Birmingham would make it change its mind.

Two bombs exploded in London tonight after Parliament began rushing through legislation to combat IRA terrorists, AP reported.

At least six persons were wounded. Scotland Yard said that two bombs exploded in London's Chelsea district, one in a mail box. Another charge was reported to have detonated outside Chelsea army barracks.

The continuation of a campaign of major bloodshed here would have other unpredictable effects. A curtailment of civil liberties far more drastic than anything proposed so far would be likely. There would undoubtedly be calls for the formation of citizens' vigilante groups. There is also the danger of a backlash against the one million Irish-born residents in Britain.

It may turn out, in fact, that

Dutch Act to End Border Blockade By Truck Drivers

THE HAGUE, Nov. 27 (Reuters)—The government today ordered police and troops to clear 20 border crossing points blocked by Dutch truck drivers protesting legislation regulating their hours of work.

The legislation provides that, as of next Friday truck drivers must not work more than a certain number of hours between rests. To enforce the law, a device will be installed in trucks of 20 tons or more to record work and rest periods.

Drivers of trucks transporting perishable goods over long distances object to the recorder because they say that it will lead to a reduction in their actual working hours and consequently to lower wages.

If anything restrains the IRA in Britain, it is this prospect.

What is odd, however, is how little consciousness of the situation there has been here up to now.

In the last few months there have been 38 sectarian murders in Ulster," an Irish journalist was commenting the other day in the House of Commons cafeteria. "That is British soil, isn't it? Yet altogether all the reports of those deaths have not taken up a tenth of the space as the 19 deaths in Birmingham."

Despite the deaths of more than 1,000 people in the conflict, the heavy expenditure, the tying up of the British Army, Northern Ireland simply has not been a preoccupation here. Nor, with the parties adopting a bipartisan policy, has it really been a political issue.

"We have an acceptable level of violence here," a British official remarked less than a year ago, trying to sum up this anesthetized state of awareness. Now the patient may well wake up—and find himself in unexpected political and social pain.

Dugdale Sentenced

DUBLIN, Nov. 27 (UPI)—A 33-year-old English actress today drew a nine-year prison term for her part in the hijacking of a helicopter to bomb a Northern Ireland police station last January.

Unity Appeal To Laborites By Callaghan

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Foreign Secretary James Callaghan appealed today to the Labor party's feuding left and right wings for unity behind Prime Minister Harold Wilson's six-week-old government.

Mr. Callaghan, who is party chairman, was opening Labor's annual party convention, attended by more than 1,300 delegates from the rank and file and from affiliated trade unions.

The convention met amid a continuing dispute over which is the party's national executive committee or Labor members of Parliament.

Left-wing members of the Socialist Charter Movement handed out leaflets to delegates charging that the government and the parliamentary party were trying to stifle free debate at the convention while the right wing was "intent on destroying any vestige of democracy in the party."

Mr. Wilson's cabinet itself is widely split over the issue of Britain's membership in the European Economic Community. Mr. Callaghan is at present trying to negotiate an easing of Britain's terms of entry into the nine-nation community.

Last night, Trade Secretary Peter Shore unleashed a violent attack on Britain's membership under any terms and charged that pro-market forces were swamping the country with false propaganda and hiding facts about Britain's position in the community.

Mr. Callaghan, considered to be moderately in favor of continued British membership, made no mention of the Common Market dispute.

But he said that Mr. Wilson's administration had been the victim of "unfair abuse" and "mean personal attacks."

Party supporters, he said, should give the government a chance to carry out its program of greater socialization and not be subjected to sniping attacks only six weeks after the national elections.

He warned delegates that because of the economic crisis "there can be no real increase in the standard of life in this country for some time to come."

He added: "We are playing for high stakes" and the question facing the British people is "whether our society is the will to solve its problems by democratic means."

1,300 Each for U.S., Russia

Vladivostok Accord Is Said To Allow Increase in MIRVs

By Murray Marder and Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (WP)—The proposed U.S.-Soviet accord for "capping" total numbers of missiles and bombers in each of the two superpowers' arsenals reportedly allows each side to considerably expand the numbers of its multiple warhead missiles.

The levels agreed to in Vladivostok by President Ford and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev would permit the Russians far higher numbers of multiple warheads, or MIRVs, than U.S. strategists have desired, administration and congressional sources disclosed yesterday.

As a result, a potentially costly buildup of existing U.S. multiple warheads is anticipated, to match the high level set for the Soviet Union. This buildup is defended on one side as a justifiable price for "putting a cap" on the arms race, while critics yesterday began to assail the new MIRV missile ceiling as "astoundingly large."

Under the tentative accord, the total ceiling on each country's strategic nuclear forces, as reported earlier, will be just under 2,500 missiles and bombers. The most critical number in the tentative arms package, however, is unofficially reported to be the about 1,300 missiles with MIRV-type multiple warheads to be permitted on each side.

Atomic Warheads
MIRV missiles carry several atomic warheads on a single rocket and can send each warhead to a separate target.

Informed sources conceded that the MIRV ceiling was well beyond the level sought by President Ford or his predecessor, Richard Nixon. The 1,300 range was described as almost twice as high as the 600-to-700-missile level Mr. Nixon proposed for the Russians at a Moscow summit meeting with Mr. Brezhnev last June. At that time, a different type of agreement was sought, over a shorter time.

What was agreed to by President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev at Vladivostok, administration officials said, were the best figures on which the United States could obtain Russian agreement. The numbers are said to be 40 per cent below what the Soviet Union is capable of deploying if there has been no agreement.

The impact of the new arms pact, if approved by Congress, would be substantial. Sources said it would force a new top-level study of what kind of nuclear forces the United States should have and would expand defense spending on new types of weapons.

For example, a large new Soviet force of MIRV-equipped land-based ICBMs, which could be fully deployed in six or seven years, would undoubtedly be viewed as a threat to U.S. land-based missiles and thus give impetus to U.S. programs now in the development stage, such as mobile ICBMs that would be carried in transport planes or on trucks.

The pact also offers a boost to putting a greater share of the U.S. missiles on submarines, where they are virtually invulnerable to attack.

The Pentagon and White House had been planning to expand the Minuteman-3 ICBM force from 550 to 600 starting late next year. Now that plan is uncertain because a review will be made to determine if the United States should put the extra missiles it will be allowed on land, in the air or under the sea.

The United States has 470 Minuteman-3 ICBMs, each carrying three MIRV warheads, in silos, ready to fire. Another 80 will be installed by next year to bring the number up to the 550 authorized. The rest of the 1,000-missile Minuteman force is made up of 450 single-warhead Minuteman-3 missiles.

The United States also has 23 operational MIRV-equipped Poseidon submarines out of 31 planned.

Each submarine carries missiles with 10 to 14 warheads. By next year, the U.S. States will have 496 of the silos on 31 Poseidon submarines. With the Minuteman force, will amount to 1,496 MIRV-equipped U.S. missiles; with at 6,610 warheads.

But after the 1972 Strategic Arms Limitation Talks agreement expires, in 1977, the first American missile-carrying submarine will go into service.

The Russians, under the interim agreement, are allowed 2,368 missiles, about 600 of them the United States' 1,575 of these missiles carry land-based. A larger bomber force compensates in for the larger Russian missile force. Both sides can juggle forces between missiles and bombers within the overall cap under the new proposed agreement.

Thus far, the Russians have no MIRV-equipped missiles. MIRVs are being tested and are usually about 1,300 will be able to be deployed. The new Russian missiles are much less than their U.S. counterparts.

The U.S. MIRV warheads are considerably smaller, but more accurate, thus far, than the Russian versions.

Senate Panel Cuts Aid, but Not for Israel

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday approved a \$2.7-billion foreign-aid authorization bill, loaded with modifications for Israel but carrying sharp criticisms of the CIA, UNRWA, and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

The bill replaces a similar \$2.7-billion measure that the White House helped kill Oct. 2 or 41-39 vote of the full Senate. The grounds that it was too restrictive and too meager.

Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., the administration's supporter, said the bill would be a "major step" in the House's support for Israel. The White House support, he said, was "a major step" in the House's support for Israel.

Less Restrictive
The reason for the White House shift is that the present measure is somewhat less restrictive than the earlier one. It carries no ban on aid to Turkey (for example), bears \$145.5 million more than the earlier measure, and is far preferable in other ways. It also carries a new financing resolution, now used to finance aid in the sense of an authorization.

If the new bill is eventually passed, it would allow spending the \$2.7 billion in new authorizations it contains (including funds for Israel), plus about \$1 billion in carry-overs from previous years and re-use of reimbursements from previous years. In contrast, if the White House is forced to finish out the fiscal year on the basis of emergency resolution, its outlays will be limited to \$1 billion, a far lower figure and which would not include funds for Israel.

The bill also carries a provision that the House must prove an amendment by a two-thirds vote. The House is forced to finish out the fiscal year on the basis of emergency resolution, its outlays will be limited to \$1 billion, a far lower figure and which would not include funds for Israel.

Mideast Foes Said to Bar New War in Waldheim Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

chose to carry it out during Mr. Waldheim's visit to the region," the newspaper Yedioth Aharonoth said.

Israel's national radio said that the incident was discussed during talks between Mr. Waldheim and Israeli leaders the last two days. It said that Mr. Waldheim told the Israelis that Syrian civilian vehicles were used in the operation and that Syrian civilians were building new outposts for UN troops in the buffer zone.

The afternoon daily Maariv said that despite U.S. State Department denials, "authorized American sources" in Washington confirm that Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy plans to visit Washington next month following a similar trip by Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon.

According to the American sources, Maariv said, Mr. Fahmy wants to be briefed on the Allon talks concerning a possible second-stage Israeli-Egyptian disengagement agreement on the Sinai desert front.

The newspaper said that if the talks went well, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger may visit the Middle East in January to begin talks on a second-stage agreement.

Maariv also said that Israel's ambassador to Washington, Simha Dinitz, had told Israeli officials there that "all signs show that

Egypt and Israel are intent on a second-stage agreement in the near future."

Hussein Welcomes Report
AMMAN, Nov. 27 (AP)—King Hussein today welcomed a report that Syria had agreed to extend the UN truce on the Golan Heights at opportunity to get Middle East peace talks moving again so a new war in this area is averted.

"I have held the view in very recent past that unless momentum for peace is kept the danger is very great, and creases, for another eruption this area," he said.

"Such a new, fifth Middle East war would not only bring severe damage to the interests of all the people of the area, maybe to the world as well," said.

Makarios Sets Return for Dec.

FRANKFURT, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Archbishop Makarios today said he would return to Cyprus Dec. 6, but he opened the question of his possible resignation.

Speaking to newsmen on arrival here from London, the archbishop was asked whether rumors of pending resignation as president were true. He replied that would leave this question open. He will go on to Athens Friday.

Major Turkish Party Plans To Vote Against New Cabinet

ANKARA, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The Republican People's party (RPP) announced today that it would vote against the new cabinet of Premier Sadi Irmak, assuring its defeat and reopening a government crisis.

In other developments, Turkey denounced its currency against West European currencies, politicians predicted trouble if Archbishop Makarios returns to Cyprus and new campus violence erupted between rightist and leftist students.

The RPP, led by former Premier Bulent Ecevit, said that it had decided to vote against the Irmak government in Friday's confidence vote in the National Assembly.

The RPP's 188 votes and the 49 votes of the National Salvation party (NSP), which announced its opposition earlier, constitute a majority in the 450-seat assembly.

Composed of Technocrats
So far, only the rightist Republican Reliance party (RRP), with 13 seats, has announced support for the Irmak government, composed chiefly of non-party technocrats.

Mr. Irmak's fall would reopen a government crisis that began Sept. 18 with the collapse of an RPP-NSP coalition under Mr. Ecevit.

The former premier has since been trying to force early elections, apparently in hopes of taking advantage of the popularity he won by sending troops to Cyprus in July.

A meeting of political party leaders convened by Mr. Irmak yesterday failed to reach agreement on an election date.

"Early elections are inevitable, but the only authority that can set an election date is the National Assembly," opposition leader Suleyman Demirel said.

In another development, Turkey's central bank today announced a devaluation of the Turkish lira against nine West European currencies to keep it

linked to the sagging dollar. The value of the German mark went up from 5.25 to 5.55 lira and that of the Swiss franc from 4.77 to 5.21.

At the same time, Foreign Minister Melih Esenbel said that a return of Archbishop Makarios to Cyprus would hardly contribute to peace on the island.

Archbishop Makarios, ousted as president of Cyprus in July by a Greek-led coup to which Turkey reacted by occupying the northern part of the island, plans to return soon to the Greek sector.

"It is the constitutional right of the Greek-Cypriot community to elect its own leader," Mr. Esenbel said at a news conference.

But Archbishop Makarios has always played the leading role during the incidents of violence and disagreements in Cyprus. The policy which Archbishop Makarios followed caused a deep rift between the two Cypriot communities. Therefore, I don't think the return of Archbishop Makarios will serve peace on the island."

Necessary Measures
Mr. Esenbel said that "if clashes erupt and the lives of Turkish Cypriots are threatened, then the Turkish government will take the necessary measures." He did not elaborate.

Alpaslan Turkes, the Cyprus-born leader of Turkey's Nationalist Action party, told newsmen, "The Turkish Republic must announce to the world that it cannot accept Makarios's return to the island. If Makarios returns to Cyprus, the Turkish armed forces must launch a third offensive and capture the entire island."

Campus violence, which has been under way for three weeks, flared today on the campus of Aegean University, near the port city of Izmir.

Police said rightist and leftist students fought with chains, iron bars and stones. Three students were hospitalized with minor injuries before police put an end to the fighting and cordoned off the campus.

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News Analysis

U.S. Bases Oil Plan on High Price

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT).—Strategy for dealing with the oil crisis continues to unfold, layer by layer. Last week's major development was disclosure by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger of a new plan to negotiate a new oil price ceiling for Western nations in deep balance-of-payments deficit.

S., France Each Declares Has Japan's Backing on Oil

By Edward Schattschneider

SEATTLE, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues came courting here last week, but neither won the oil hand.

Latin Aid Bank Goes on regional

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (NYT).

The Inter-American Development Bank announced a major yesterday toward obtaining a deal had been concluded which 13 "nonregional" members will subscribe \$750 million to the bank, of which \$440 million would be in cash, most for lending on "soft" terms to Latin American countries.

The bank originally had sought minimum of \$600 million in contributions from the European countries and Japan. There are lengthy negotiations over sums and shares. But in the bank decided to accept figure of \$440 million. It is feared that the chief obstacle with the contribution from West Germany, which is largely determined by the contribution of Japan. In the final agreement, the West German contribution was about one-sixth of the total.

ed Reserve's Burns Urges Tough Rules to Save Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

He is highly respected Fed chairman in a colloquy with Rep. Edward Boland, D-Mo., made it clear that he would prefer the "market" approach—that is, use of taxes to cut energy consumption—to rationing.

Mr. Burns said that a reason program would be designed to cut U.S. energy consumption by 15 to 20 per cent, and more if necessary, to share our own oil with friendly nations.

Mr. Burns said that a tax on auto weight or horsepower would have less of a deflationary impact on the economy, but would be less effective in the short run than a tax on gasoline, or a tax on oil imports.

gap between Western energy needs and dependency on imported oil from producers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

It is basically a high-price, high-domestic-production strategy.

The new plan was disclosed this week in a forum at Yale University, by Thomas Anders, assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs.

Mr. Anders is regarded by insiders as the chief architect of the plan for narrowing the

gap between Western energy needs and dependency on imported oil from producers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The heart of the French plan is that a meeting among consumers, producers and nations should take place as soon as possible. "And on that we are in agreement with the Japanese," Mr. Sauvagnargues said in a press conference.

The French foreign minister was in Tokyo last Friday and Saturday (Nov. 22-23) for the annual consultation with the Japanese foreign minister.

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Mr. Kissinger's energy policy including the International Energy Agency, the oil-sharing program for industrial nations, and the \$25-billion petrodollar recycling fund.

The rationale for the new U.S. strategy for closing the energy gap stems from the Project Independence report, released two weeks ago by the Federal Energy Administration.

That report set forth two basic patterns that would result from either acceptance of an \$11 price per barrel of crude oil in the world market or early reduction of the world oil price to \$7 a barrel.

As the FEA data indicate, the rate of growth of domestic production would be much faster at \$11 than \$7 and there would be a far greater drag on the growth of oil consumption. By 1985, at the \$11 price, according to the FEA study, the expanded output of oil-plus expanded output of coal and nuclear energy—could eliminate the need for imported oil.

But at the \$7 price per barrel of oil, the gap could widen to about 13 million barrels a day, or more than half of all the United States' petroleum needs. The American dependency—and probably foreign dependency as well—on OPEC oil would increase rather than narrow, according to the FEA projections.

The starting point broken by Mr. Kissinger at Yale—starting against the background of repeated declarations of high American officials that OPEC nations must reduce their exorbitant high prices—is that the United States is now basing its strategy on the \$11 price.

This is what, in informal discussion, he called the catch-22 of the U.S. position: It is designed to reduce Western dependency on foreign oil and ultimately to break the OPEC oil price, but when the oil price falls, the United States and its partners will hold up their own oil prices to protect high-cost domestic production.

Thus, as the price for foreign oil came down before 1965, the United States and its partners would move toward a two-tier cost structure for energy: "One that assures the consuming countries their desired degree of independence; the other balances a constant demand and growing supply for imported oil at prices that diminished, or even reversed, the accumulation of assets by producers," he said.

Overoptimistic Plan

J. K. Jamieson, chairman and chief executive officer of the Exxon Corp., who was on the program with Mr. Kissinger at Yale, found the U.S. plan "overoptimistic."

Mr. Jamieson said that the FEA had overestimated future oil production in this country as well as reliance on nuclear power and other energy sources.

The political feasibility of the Kissinger-Randers plan is also questionable. Other nations, such as France, might refuse to go along—and, if the United States and its partners did succeed in driving down the world oil price, the outsiders would have a clear advantage in production and competition in world trade.

Questions can also be raised about the very heavy emphasis on expanding production at high cost. President Ford has thus far backed an essentially "voluntary" program of restraining consumption, rejecting proposals even for moderate increases in gasoline taxes.

Higher Taxes

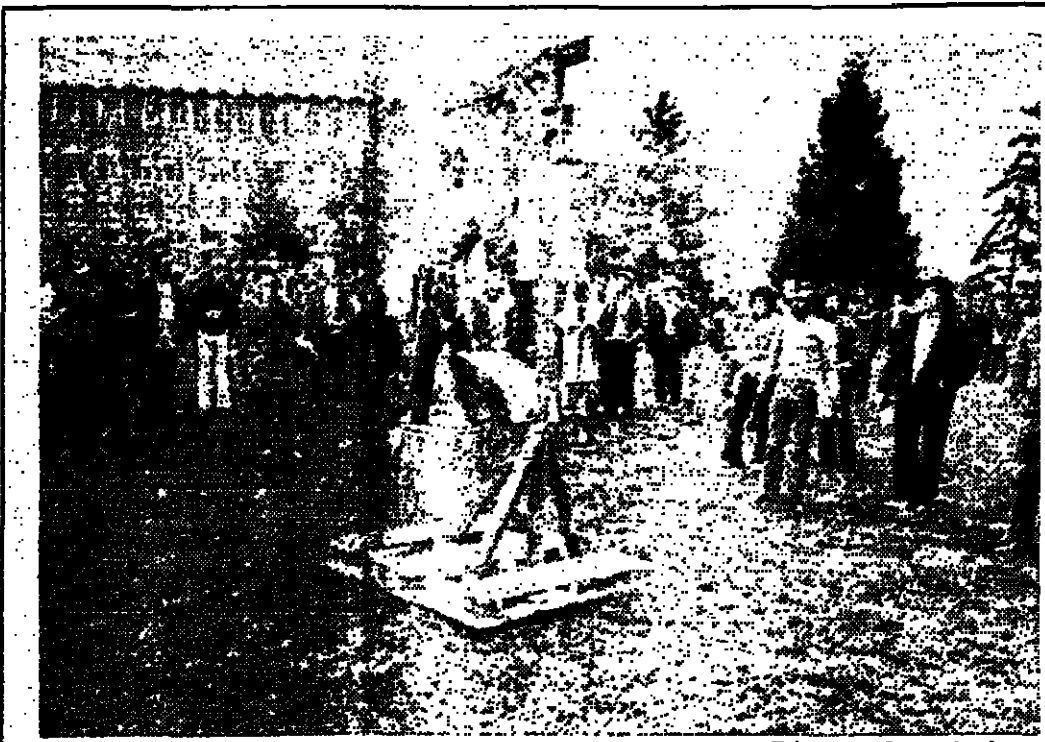
But the new program could send gasoline taxes far higher, unless, as is possible, the United States still had, in addition to two tiers for world and domestic prices, two or more additional tiers for "old" and "new" oil produced in the United States, as now.

Mr. Jamieson estimated that, at an average price of \$11 a barrel for crude oil, the price of a gallon of gasoline in the United States would be 88 cents—far higher than the price at the pump that would result from even a 20-cent rise in the gasoline tax.

If the United States did fall behind the President's goal of a reduction of 1 million barrels a day in consumption, he might propose a stiffer plan for cutting consumption.

Behind the U.S. position on energy, as developed by Mr. Kissinger, is the belief that the only way the United States can get a handle on the crisis is via the international danger—and that is also the only way Americans can be brought to see the urgency of the crisis.

And the most paradoxical aspect is that the United States, in fighting to bring down the OPEC price, means to keep its own price high.



FIERY REACTION—War veterans at the University of Washington burn an effigy of President Ford at the Seattle campus to protest his veto of increased veterans' benefits as inflationary. The veterans claimed the bill was needed for school fees.

\$60,000 in Nixon Legal Fees Already Paid by Rabbi's Unit

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—An organization formed by Baruch Korff, a Massachusetts rabbi who tried last summer to rally the nation behind the presidency of Richard Nixon, has paid \$60,000 in legal fees for the former chief executive.

The organization, the President Nixon Justice Fund, eventually intends to pay Mr. Nixon's medical bills as well, according to Rabbi Korff. The legal fees and medical expenses probably will total between \$400,000 and \$500,000, according to Rabbi Korff, with about 80 per cent of the funds going for legal expenses.

Rabbi Korff said the legal bills are being submitted directly to the fund by Herbert Miller Jr., former president Nixon's lawyer.

"I have an understanding with Mr. Nixon," Rabbi Korff said in a recent interview. "I get the bills and I pay them."

Mr. Miller said he was not involved in the billing procedure and referred a reporter to a partner in the law firm. The partner could not be reached for comment.

Only \$5,000

As of Nov. 1, Rabbi Korff said, the fund still owed Mr. Nixon's lawyers \$120,000 and had only about \$5,000 in the bank by the middle of the month.

He displayed photocopies of checks sent to Mr. Miller's law firm, Miller, Cassidy, Larroca & Lewin, and copies of two bills the law firm had submitted. The first check, for \$30,000, was dated Oct. 4 and a second check, also for \$30,000, dated Nov. 13.

Rabbi Korff said he expects to get additional legal bills in the near future.

Rabbi Korff indicated that he had become disenchanted with Mr. Nixon's conservative supporters, saying, "Conservatives have earned a reputation for not relieving their wounded from the battlefield. This is a severe defect which accounts for their minuscule influence." He refused to explain that statement, saying, "I wouldn't want to get into an ideological battle here."

Rabbi Korff, 60, expressed allegiance to Mr. Nixon, defending him personally and as a symbol of the presidency. As for the man himself, Rabbi Korff spoke of Mr. Nixon in terms of admiration and affection.

"To Love Him"

"I learned to like him," he said. "I didn't dislike him before. Still, I didn't vote for him before 1972. I learned to like him, to love him, if you will, during the last 10 months."

Rabbi Korff said that he heads three citizens' committees, including the original National Citizens Committee for Fairness to the Presidency, the vehicle used while Mr. Nixon was still president. Rabbi Korff said most of its work has been completed by the President Nixon Justice Committee.

The original committee, for instance, lent the Justice Committee \$30,000 to pay the first of the former president's legal bills. Rabbi Korff contributed \$1,000 himself, he said.

Rabbi Korff and others also have formed the United States Citizens Congress. It has a paid membership, he said, of about 3,000, and membership dues vary from \$500 for charter members to \$10 for an annual student membership.

According to Rabbi Korff, all the organizations are nonprofit and he is unsalaried. His income from a rabbinical post and other work has been supplemented by the rabbi at \$15,000 for this year, about half of what he earned last year.

Rabbi Korff indicated that he had high blood pressure and would enter a Massachusetts hospital for treatment.

U.S. Agency Seeks to Buy Big Coal Firm

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The Tennessee Valley Authority, an agency of the U.S. government, is trying to buy the Peabody Coal Co., which, with mining operations in 12 states and a 1973 output of 71 million tons, is the nation's largest coal producer.

The idea alarms some U.S. government officials because they see it as taking TVA beyond its congressional charter and putting the federal agency in competition with private industry on a new scale.

Interior Secretary Rogers Morton, President Ford's energy chief, said in an interview that the possibility that the government, through TVA, will end up owning Peabody "scars the heck out of me."

He said that such an acquisition would push the federal government deeply into an energy sector that traditionally has been reserved to private enterprise. He added that he was especially disturbed that TVA could go off in this new direction without congressional approval.

"Congress ought to decide on such a course, if you are going to have representative government," Mr. Morton said.

Senator's Quakes

Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., who represents TVA's home territory, said that he, too, has qualms about the agency's becoming the nation's biggest producer of coal by acquiring Peabody.

Congress chartered TVA in 1933 to develop the resources of the Tennessee Valley. The powerful agency since then has dammed rivers, built power plants and industrial parks and established vast recreation centers. TVA furnishes electricity to 24 million homes and factories in seven states.

A TVA spokesman said that the agency need not get congressional approval to buy Peabody, that it already has the authority from its charter and past court decisions.

"TVA is naturally interested" in buying Peabody, the agency said in a statement in response to queries, "since Peabody is the largest domestic coal producer and TVA depends on it for about one-third of its coal supply."

U.S. Coal Miners React Cautiously To Contract Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP).—Regional officials of the striking United Mine Workers have approved a revised contract offer and sent it to the coal fields, where it received a cautious reaction.

U.M.W. officials said that if the package is agreed to by the union's 130,000 striking members, the nation's coal mines can be reopened some time next week.

The union's bargaining council of regional officials voted approval 22 to 15 last night, reversing the vote taken earlier in the day to reject the pact. The approval broke a deadlock that threatened to seriously prolong the walkout, now in its third week.

U.M.W. president Arnold Miller said that the package provides a 64-per-cent increase in wages and benefits. "That's the fastest labor settlement in this decade," Mr. Miller said.

Union officials said that they will explain the contract to district officials at eight or more regional meetings Saturday and that voting by secret ballot will begin Monday.

In turning down an immediate hearing, the committee adopted a substitute motion by Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., to call Gen. Haig after Congress reconvenes in January "to answer whatever questions the members of the committee may wish to propound to him in executive session."

Hanging Is Difficult

TORONTO, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Headline in today's Toronto Globe and Mail: "Hanging an Uncooperative Man Is Difficult, Pathologist Testifies."

Watergate Cross-Examination

Mitchell Admits Not Telling Of Liddy Espionage Projects

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP).

—During a harsh cross-examination, John Mitchell said today he did not volunteer knowledge of political espionage proposals for fear that it would hurt Richard Nixon's re-election campaign.

As prosecutor James Neal shot question after question, Mr. Mitchell calmly maintained he did not lie to the grand jury, did not lie to the special Senate Watergate committee, and "had an urge to tell the truth" when questioned by the FBI.

"Your urge to tell the truth didn't cause you to tell these agents about three meetings in January, February and March, 1972?" Mr. Neal asked, referring to the bizarre proposal that Mr. Mitchell said he rejected.

"I did not volunteer for obvious reasons," Mr. Mitchell said.

Q. What obvious reasons?

A. The re-election of the President of the United States.

Q. That led you to conceal the truth?

A. I did not conceal the truth, Mr. Neal.

The four other defendants, H.R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman, Robert Mardian and Kenneth Parkinson, followed the exchange with obvious interest. All are charged with conspiring to block the Watergate investigation.

Mr. Mitchell had said that he rejected Gordon Liddy's plans that included kidnapping, prostitution, airborne eavesdropping and the bugging and break-in that eventually led to the Watergate scandal.

"Price Tag"

"Isn't it a fact you turned this off because you didn't like the price tag?" Mr. Neal asked. The cost of the Liddy project started at \$1 million, then was scaled down to \$500,000 and eventually became \$250,000.

"No, that is not correct," Mr. Mitchell said. He testified yesterday that he believed his deputy, Jeb Stuart Magruder, gave the final authorization.

"Did you suggest to Magruder that he fire Liddy after the one-man crime wave that he proposed to you?"

Mr. Mitchell said that Liddy was an employee of the re-election committee's finance arm, headed by former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans.

Q. Did you suggest to Stans, your old friend, that he might have a wild man on his hands?

A. No I did not.

Q. Did you tell anyone?

A. No, sir.

Mr. Mitchell also denied he

had told Mr. Haldeman, Ehrlichman, the President or anyone in the Justice Department.

Mr. Neal asked whether he had told anyone that "this man was in your office . . . to propose a crime?" Mr. Mitchell said he had not.

Insists on Rejection

Magruder had testified that at the third meeting Mr. Mitchell approved a proposal that included wiretapping Democrats, but Frederick LaRue, another campaign aide who was there, said the former attorney general had postponed a decision.

"What did you do, Mr. Mitchell, reject, approve, or set it aside for another time?" the prosecutor asked.

"I rejected it," Mr. Mitchell said. Again they went through the list of White House officials and Mr. Mitchell said he had mentioned it to no one.

Mr. Mitchell also denied an "absolutely untrue" earlier testimony that in the weeks before the Watergate break-in he had been told there were plans to bug the Miami convention suite of Democratic party chairman Lawrence O'Brien. The testimony had been that Mr. Mitchell, who was to occupy the same suite at the Republican convention, later said, "Be sure you get the bug out before I get there."

He also denied that he had ever expressed dissatisfaction with the results gained from wiretaps planted in the Watergate offices of the Democratic party or urged a second entry.

And, he said, he did not suggest at any post-Watergate meeting that Magruder "have a fire to get rid of wiretap documents." He said the meeting held two days after the June 17, 1972, arrest of five burglars was to cover public relations aspects.

Disabled Roofer Gets \$5.1 Million

POMONA, Calif., Nov. 27 (AP).—A 60-year-old roofer, disabled by a back injury suffered when he fell off a roof in 1971, has been awarded \$5.1 million in damages.

A Superior Court jury awarded \$123,500 in compensation and \$5 million in punitive damages to Michael Egan in his suit against the Mutual of Omaha Insurance Co.

The terms of Mr. Egan's insurance policy called for him to receive \$200 a month for three months if disabled by sickness, his lawyer said. He said Mutual treated Mr. Egan's injury as a sickness.

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First Fruits of Liberty

Few Americans will be complacent on this Thanksgiving Day of 1974, when, whatever the feast that is spread before them, the price in dollars and cents must haunt them at least a little; when they know that many in their own land and more, many more, in other regions perforce go without. The very abundance of America in a time of global stringency seems a reproach.

Yet it should be a source of gratitude, for without it, and without the skills that went into its creation, where would be the hope of the world today? That the abundance should be used with wisdom and with generosity is a moral obligation upon the Americans, yet surely they need not feel guilt for all that they and their ancestors wrought in making a granary of a wilderness.

For the complexity of the American experience, and for its meaning today, it is worthwhile to turn again to that original feast of Thanksgiving, in Plymouth, more than three and a half centuries ago, when the Pilgrims first arrived in the still new world, to make, as Stephen Vincent Benet once wrote, "a small bustling noise in an empty land." The land was not, fortunately for them, quite empty, nor was it, in William Bradford's phrase, "a hideous and desolate wilderness full of wild beasts and wild men." It was a rude land, with extremes of cold and heat that most Europeans had never experienced, and the Indians who met them represented a culture that was to the immigrants fearsome and strange. But the soil was rich; some Indians taught the newcomers new methods of planting the new Indian corn, and after a bitter winter there was a good harvest.

So they summoned their Indian neighbors,

and together gave thanks. In part, it was the ancient feast of first-fruits; in part it was a thought brought over from the Netherlands where the Pilgrims had lived in religious exile: a day of thanksgiving for independence won. So it was a festival of the first fruits of liberty, in a land where the fruits were one day to nourish more than 200 million people, living in liberty, and sharing their abundance with many more.

The massiveness of this achievement should not and will not be allowed to obscure the inequities and wrongs that, along with high idealism and plain hard work, went into its making. The Indians, those who helped the Pilgrims or those who fought against the European invasion, lost their lands and the culture that was built upon their way of life. Slaves were imported from Africa; newcomers were exploited by those who had preceded them; some became wealthy; some lived out lives of poverty and want. Yet these evils flourished elsewhere in the world, often in greater quantity or greater intensity. What was unique in the United States was that with a great measure of human liberty came a great enrichment of the natural wealth of a continent.

And so not only Americans, but those of other nations, can give thanks today, in all humility. For those to whom Thanksgiving is a native feast, there cannot be pride alone, nor need there be guilt alone. The sharing of the feast should not be an act of condescension, but neither should it be one of penance, or self-flagellation. Rather, let it be in the spirit of that first Thanksgiving, when alien peoples met, each bringing what it could to a common table, for a common need.

U Thant and the UN

U Thant was not the most imaginative Secretary-General of the United Nations but he seemed an indispensable one for most of his unprecedented tenure. When Dag Hammarskjöld died in an African plane crash in 1961, the mild and gentle Buddhist from Burma was the only figure on the UN scene on whom all blocs and factions—including the two competing superpowers—could unite. This was no less true when he was unanimously chosen for the full term in 1962 and again when he was drafted for re-election in 1966.

Universal acceptability did not give Mr. Thant lasting immunity from criticisms of member governments, but it did allow him to go quietly about the business of shoring up an organization in deep crisis. With the United Nations again today in both a constitutional and a moral crisis, provoked by flouting of the rules and manipulation of mindless majorities by the Afro-Arab-Asian alliance, U Thant's genius for compromise and his deft ability to calm embittered relationships are deeply missed. In his subtle way, Mr. Thant might well have been able to head off the worst excesses and dangerous precedents of the current General Assembly majority: the arbitrary suspension of a founding member (South Africa); the curbing of Israel's rights to speak in its own defense against the Arab phalanx; the welcome to the leader of a terrorist organization with the deference normally reserved to a head of state.

Mr. Thant's even-handed conduct persuaded the Soviet Union to shelve its demand for replacing the secretary-general with a "troika"—one representative each for

the Soviet bloc, the West and the neutral nations—a revamping that would have completely paralyzed the UN secretariat and administration.

Though never regarded as an activist or innovator who exploited the implied powers of his office in the manner of Mr. Hammarskjöld or Trygve Lie, Mr. Thant did take initiatives on his own. Perhaps the most significant was his order to the UN troops in the Congo to use force to crush the Katanga secession. He helped mediate the India-Pakistan clash in Kashmir, then President Kennedy gave credit to his efforts, vis-a-vis both Washington and Moscow, to resolve the Cuban missile crisis in 1962.

Mr. Thant was unable to involve the UN effectively in attempts to settle the Vietnam war and he failed—even as his predecessors and successor have failed—to preside over a UN settlement of the Middle East conflict. Critics said he could have forestalled the Arab-Israeli war of 1967 by playing for time before acceding to Egypt's demand for withdrawal of UN forces from Gaza and Sinai; but Mr. Thant insisted that he had taken every practical step for which he had authority in his effort to head off that conflict.

In serving as secretary-general longer than either of his predecessors, Mr. Thant did not succeed in bolstering the United Nations machinery for peace or in reconstructing its swollen and inefficient bureaucracy. He did manage for 10 critical years to keep the UN alive and functioning, and it is doubtful that anyone in that period could have done much more than that.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Slaughter in Ethiopia

After carrying out a gradual and bloodless revolution over the past nine months, Ethiopia's young military rulers have shocked the world by abruptly executing 60 former government officials and aristocrats close to the deposed Emperor Haile Selassie. Among the victims were Gen. Aman Michael Andom, who headed the provisional government until last week, and former premier Endalkachew Makonnen, a serious candidate for secretary general of the United Nations only three years ago.

What could have ignited the bestial passions that drove the young officers of the Provisional Military Council to mass slaughter in flagrant violation of their promise of a fair trial for all political prisoners? Was it simply a "mad act by a bunch of frightened men," as the Zambian government newspaper declared? Most of those executed had been in custody for months and appeared to be incapable of challenging the military regime.

Gen. Aman may have been a threat, for

he was highly popular with soldiers and peasants alike, and was obviously unwilling to be a figurehead, leaving real power to the shadowy council chairman, Maj. Mengistu Haile Mariam. When Gen. Aman was removed last week, the council accused him of acting as a dictator and exceeding his mandate. An Eritrean himself, he reportedly refused to order more troops to that volatile province, preferring to try to negotiate with the rebel Eritrean Liberation Front.

In any event, neither the council's differences with Gen. Aman nor the acts of corruption and neglect charged against the other prisoners can explain the killings by military men who hitherto had taken pride in the humane character of their revolution. This act is certain to provoke unrest and eventual retribution in Ethiopia. It will also raise for the Organization of African Unity the question whether to continue making its headquarters in Addis Ababa.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 28, 1899

ST. PETERSBURG.—During the past week a new agreement between Russia and Persia was signed, according to which Russia obtains a prolongation of its monopoly of railway building in Persia for an indefinite period, in any case for not less than 10 years, or until October, 1939. The details of the pact are being kept secret on both sides.

Fifty Years Ago

November 28, 1924

PARIS.—Time and experience may prove that a judicial tribunal is the best instrument for settling international disputes and insuring peace. American opinion is apparently as strong in support of the principle of the World Court as it is in opposition to a "supergovernment" in the guise of a Society of Nations. The World Court is a necessity for man.



"You Don't Make ME Feel Secure."

Ford and Brezhnev

By James Reston

NEW YORK—There are two contradictory interpretations of the Ford-Brezhnev "tentative" agreement on the control of offensive nuclear weapons. The first, defined by the White House press secretary, Ronald Nessen, was that it was a "triumph" for arms control, and the second was that it was a delayed Soviet trap to assure Moscow of U.S. trade and modern technology.

The chances are that it was neither. It was a sudden, vague, and surprising "breakthrough" in principle, as Secretary of State Kissinger called it, and an indication that the leaders of the Soviet Union want to continue their policy of peaceful coexistence with the United States, or at least avoid a break with Washington in the foreseeable future.

In political terms, this is reassuring. The Soviet leaders might have taken a more belligerent line. The Western nations are in serious economic and political trouble. President Ford has not established his authority over the United States government, or even organized his new administration. And from the Azores, through Europe and the Mediterranean and the Middle East to Japan, the free nations are divided and disorganized.

Détente Supported

At least in the Ford-Brezhnev meeting at Vladivostok, the Soviet leaders didn't try to take advantage of the disarray of the West, but supported the policy of détente with the United States, agreed on a long-term control of the numbers of nuclear weapons, avoided arguments over Europe and Japan, and gave at least tentative approval to peace and national independence to all nations in the Middle East, including Israel.

The Vladivostok communiqué on the Middle East was extremely vague. Both sides agree that the situation there is extremely dangerous, but both keep pouring arms into Israel and the Arab states that can hit both Cairo and Jerusalem.

Washington and Moscow talk about "détente" but the cold war

goes on. The big powers agree on the limitation of arms, but the nuclear weapons they retain are still enough to blow up the world. The Ford-Brezhnev meeting was merely a holding operation, and until the facts of their agreement are published, it will not really be clear what they decided.

Meanwhile it is clear that the Soviet leaders are being very careful. They have apparently concluded that a major disruption of the détente policy would probably produce a violent anti-Communist reaction in the United States, and maybe a Jackson presidency, or even a Reagan-Wallace campaign in 1976.

In any event, and for whatever reasons the Russians have agreed to a ceiling on all main strategic weapons systems, equal to the United States. They have dropped their claim that all American forward-based planes in Europe and Japan should be counted in the strategic balance, and concentrated on a Moscow-Washington compromise in which they will get trade and technology in return for arms control.

The arms control, however, will still leave both sides with enough weapons to blow up the world. The main thing, in the immediate future, is what the Vladivostok communiqué said about the Middle East. It was extremely vague.

Ford and Brezhnev merely reaffirmed their intention to make every effort to promote a solution of the key issues of a just and lasting peace in that area on the basis of the UN Resolution 338, with due account taken of the legitimate interests of all peoples of the area, including the Palestinian people, and respect for the rights of all the states of the area to independent existence.

Issue Evaded

But this did not deal with, but merely evaded the central issue. Ford and Brezhnev did not really apply their noble principles to the Middle East. They are both shipping modern weapons into the area. More important, they are now sending weapons that can destroy both states if a fifth Israeli-Arab war begins, and they are

not using their influence or keeping their promises to avoid that war.

These are the brutal facts of the situation, and on the big issue of the Middle East, the Vladivostok meeting was no triumph. It kept the balance of nuclear power about where it was. It agreed to maintain that balance for the next 10 years, which is helpful, but on the immediate crisis of the Middle East, it did not use the power of Washington and Moscow to avoid another war.

It is probably wrong to assume that Brezhnev was setting a trap for Ford, agreeing to a nuclear compromise in principle, merely to get trade and technology agreements through the Congress, but Brezhnev did not really deal with the major crisis in the Middle East. And this is what really worries Washington and the other capitals of the world.

Dual Sovereignty for Jerusalem

By Lord Caradon

LONDON.—When we unanimously passed Security Council Resolution 243 in November, 1967, we made no direct reference to Jerusalem. Better, we UN delegates thought, to state the overriding purposes first. But increasingly it has become clear that without a settlement in Jerusalem there will never be peace.

Everything else depends on Jerusalem. The Holy City is as important as it is unique. If there is no settlement in Jerusalem, Secretary of State Kissinger need fly to the Middle East no more, the Geneva Conference need not meet again. For to ignore or postpone the status of Jerusalem is to deceive.

A new conception of the future of Jerusalem can be simply stated:

The idea gaining ground is that there should be sister cities in an undivided Jerusalem, an Arab Jerusalem under Arab administration and Arab sovereignty on one side, and an Israeli Jerusalem under Israeli administration and Israeli sovereignty on the other, with freedom of movement and communication between the two—a settlement based on freedom, equality, mutual respect and peaceful coexistence, creating a new relationship of trust and co-operation between the Israelis and the Arabs, a new Jerusalem to bring about a lasting peace.

Bringing Together

A free Jerusalem bringing people together instead of holding them apart, enabling them to cooperate in matters of joint concern—what a prize that would be! What a blessing for everyone! Jerusalem as the center of peace and freedom—that would be the greatest triumph of international endeavor.

When I was writing about this proposal after my last visit to Jerusalem, my friend Arthur Goldberg, who sat beside me as U.S. delegate in the Security Council for several years, wondered if my proposal for equal, dual sovereignty in an undivided Jerusalem might lead to separation on "the model of Berlin."

But, in reply, I gave my testimony from two visits to Jerusalem, and to both sides of the Jordan. Everyone I met, both Arab and Israeli, is agreed that whatever else happens there should never again be barriers in

How Kissinger Got SALT Breakthrough

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The explanation given by President Ford for the SALT breakthrough explains nothing. Why, he was asked, had the Russians agreed to it? "It is my best judgment," he answered, "that they are deeply concerned about the arms race." Of course they are. But why has this concern impelled them now to make the concessions which Mr. Kissinger listed in his Vladivostok press conference—concessions which he has tried to extract from them repeatedly for a number of years?

His critics maintain that the concessions really came from Mr. Kissinger, and the debate on SALT-2 will no doubt be as long and as bitter as the debate on SALT-1. The Kremlin, it would appear from his account, has suddenly been converted to the view—which he had been urging on it for years—that both sides were getting too many nuclear weapons, and it promptly decided to agree to a lower ceiling. "I would suppose," he said, "that the general secretary [Brezhnev] has come to the conclusion that we have: that at whatever level you put the ceiling, it is enough to destroy humanity several times over, so that the actual level of the ceiling is not as decisive as the fact that a ceiling has been put on it."

But this is what the whole SALT negotiation has been about. The Kremlin is not in the habit of suddenly reversing itself after a blinding revelation, any more than the White House is. An attempt to devise a more satisfactory explanation must be based on some of Mr. Kissinger's other remarks. The Soviet leaders, he said, were now dealing "with a new President." He believed that this may have influenced their decisions, "because it created a longer political stability."

What this unlovely phrase means is that Mr. Ford will be a candidate in 1976, with a good chance to stay on in the White House until 1980, thus keeping Sen. Jackson out of it. He won't be a lame duck, as Mr. Nixon would have been if he had survived Watergate. Indeed, it looks as if the Vladivostok agreement is based on a tacit understanding between the White House and the Kremlin to keep Jackson at bay and to help re-elect Ford.

Kissinger's critics would view it as an unscrupulous political play in much the same way as they viewed his travels to Peking and Moscow and his Vietnam peace negotiations, which they saw as part of Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign. Kissinger's admirers will say that if the only way to get SALT-2 is by re-electing Jerry Ford, then so be it.

The clue to Moscow's own attitude is to be found in the close attention which the Soviet press has given to every White House statement about Mr. Ford's 1976 intentions, from the first coy

"perhaps" to the firm final announcement issued just before departure for Vladivostok. A cow would have had no incentive to conclude a SALT-2 agreement which a lame duck President Ford might have been able to defend against an opposition led by Sen. Jackson—as Nixon found himself unable to defend the trade opportunities he had promised to Brezhnev. But Moscow's interest in Ford re-election gave Kissinger a handle he needed. The last round of Brezhnev's interest in Nixon's re-election made the Kremlin look the other way. Nixon resumed the bombing of North Vietnam on the very eve of his Moscow visit. Even Kissinger thought Nixon had gone too far. Brezhnev swallowed his pride and announced that the war was still on. The lesson was lost on Kissinger—only this he had to use as Jackson's threat.

Nor did he need to press point, for the Kremlin had taken up Jackson into so big a battle with constant press attacks on him as the man who was a danger to the peace. The lesson was lost on Kissinger—only this he had to use as Jackson's threat. Nor did he need to press point, for the Kremlin had taken up Jackson into so big a battle with constant press attacks on him as the man who was a danger to the peace. The lesson was lost on Kissinger—only this he had to use as Jackson's threat.

The 10-year framework SALT-2 as it has now been outlined would commit the President every 11 years to a new election, to the "rigid" mentioned by President Ford. The agreed numbers of strategic delivery vehicles could not be surpassed by either side. At next president could do so, of renouncing the agreement would be to improve the quality of U.S. weapons, without moving the numbers. The number race would have been contained.

The Kremlin would be willing to give a great deal to buy Jackson out of this way. This is an explanation of the reported concessions. The new agreement would also make Ford as a president even if he re-elected Jackson, to the "rigid" mentioned by President Ford. The agreed numbers of strategic delivery vehicles could not be surpassed by either side. At next president could do so, of renouncing the agreement would be to improve the quality of U.S. weapons, without moving the numbers. The number race would have been contained.

Either way, Brezhnev gets what he wants—or so Kissinger has persuaded him. SALT-1 in the main, an anti-Brezhnev missile agreement. SALT-2 mainly an anti-Jackson agreement—though it could, of course, also stop the strategic arms race. The time to discuss that question will come when the full details of the agreement are available.

There is no intention on either side to go back to the old armed confrontation. That is what makes the proposal for equality in an undivided city both possible and practical.

I have often said when I have been speaking in the Arab towns and villages of the West Bank that if anyone tries to erect barriers again in Jerusalem I should like to come with my own hands to help tear them down. But, as I say, I find on both sides agreement at least on this, a deep desire to have an undivided city. What is the international interest?

It was long ago proposed in the United Nations that Jerusalem should be an internationally governed city. That might have been possible at one time. It is not now. The Arabs would not accept it and the Israelis certainly would not. And anyhow it will be far better, I am sure, for the Arabs to administer the Arab area and Arab population,

and the Israelis their own. International interest should be directed to freedom of religion and freedom of access to the Holy Places for everyone.

A Statute

I have proposed a statute for Jerusalem to insure that the Holy City shall remain a center and symbol of peace and freedom. The statute, have good reason to believe, will be welcomed by the Christian churches as well as Moslems and Jews. It would provide for international high commission not to administer the sister city but to insure, with the responsible authorities on both sides, freedom of movement between the city and freedom of access for everyone to the Holy Places. And should be agreed on both sides that the open city would be demilitarized.

Is all this an idealist dream? On the contrary, the proposals are severely practical and perfectly possible. The plan for Arab and an Israeli Jerusalem undivided and free of barriers has the inestimable advantage being the only solution that offers a prospect or hope of restoring peace at last to the Middle East.

Lord Caradon served as minister of state in the British government and British representative at the UN. He proposed the restoration in 1967 that set out the principles of a Middle East settlement. This article was written for The New York Times.

Would Be Vital Step Against Cancer

French Scientists Identify an Anti-Immunity Substance

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—A team of French scientists has identified a substance that they believe prevents the body's natural defenses from attacking cancerous tumors the way it attacks foreign objects.

The substance, the scientists say in the current issue of the journal of the National Academy of Sciences, may be the same as that keeps the mother's immune system from rejecting an embryo as a foreign object, further research proves the substance and turns up a way to the action of the substance.

France Sets Plan for EEC Regional Aid

PARIS, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—France today approved proposals for the creation of a Common regional development fund which would initially benefit Italy and Ireland.

The decision, announced after cabinet meetings here, seemed aimed to smooth the way for a summit meeting to stage Dec. 9-10.

Ireland and Ireland have expressed reluctance to attend a summit agreement can be reached setting up a development fund to channel cash from the EEC to the poorer regions of Common Market.

The French government proposed that the fund should total 10 billion units of account, or \$157 billion, that part of it set aside specifically for Ireland, and that it would exist for two years.

In jeopardy the proposed summit has been jeopardized because of disagreement over its value. In Brussels two days ago, Irish Foreign Minister Garret Fitzgerald blamed the British and West Germany for failing to agree for months on the size and type of fund to be created. He said regional-fund solution had been raised for the last two EEC summits and failed to materialize.

Last night, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing commented that he still wanted to see the meeting during the next six-month period, during which France holds the EEC presidency.

The nine Common Market countries have already agreed on the wording of a resolution on inflation to be considered at the summit, a French government spokesman said.

Italian Red Party vows to Aid Moro

ROME, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The Italian Communist party yesterday promised a "constructive opposition" to help the new government of Premier Aldo Moro remove the country's inflation and unemployment problems.

Our opposition will consist not only of denunciations of what is wrong but also of pointing out what is right and saying what share responsibility the Communist party is willing to assume to solve the country's problems," Moro member Giancarlo Pajetta declared in Milan. "In short, constructive opposition."

Mr. Moro ended a 51-day government crisis Saturday by forming a minority cabinet of Christian Democrats and Republicans, Socialists and Social Democrats, who brought down the previous coalition government in their disputes, refused to form a new cabinet but promised to support it in parliament.

doctors will have a powerful new tool to fight cancer and a new method of birth control. It could also be used to prevent the rejection of transplanted organs, such as hearts and kidneys.

The work is still preliminary, however. The scientists at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, including Nobel laureate Francois Jacob, are still studying the substance in cancer cells from mice.

Researcher Hailed

Nevertheless, other immunologists hailed the research as a very important piece of work.

Dr. Robert Good, an immunologist and president of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Research Institute in New York, called the question of how both cancerous tumors and the unborn fetus receive protection from the body's defenses "one of the major unresolved problems of medical science."

Other foreign objects, ranging from viruses on up to transplanted organs, trigger an immediate immune response.

The French scientists found that cancer in mice did not stop the immune system from fighting an invasion by a bacterial microorganism.

Mice's Inability

The inability of the mice's defenses to attack the cancer, therefore, was due to something happening around the cancer cells, rather than to a total breakdown of the immune system, the French scientists said.

Indeed, they found that the cancer cells were able to resist an increased buildup of the white blood cells that are the key part of the defense system.

In laboratory dishes, the researchers found that the macrophages that usually envelop foreign objects stayed away from the cancer cells.

Moreover, despite the increased immune response, the scientists failed to find any signs of inflammation. This familiar reaction, which normally accompanies the body's attempts to ward off foreign objects with its immune defenses, shows up as the fever that accompanies illness or the redness around a sore.

Other tests showed that the malignant cells release a substance that stops this inflammatory response, the scientists reported.

"The absence of inflammatory reactions in tumor tissues is indeed remarkable," the French scientists said.

"Since most tumor cells are able to destroy and invade adjacent tissues, one would expect the continuous release of necrotic [dead] cell debris to result in strong inflammation."

Cells from the trophoblast—the major component of the placenta which surrounds an unborn child in the mother's womb—also fail to trigger an immune response or any inflammation.

The French scientists found that they, along with the cancer cells, stopped macrophages from enveloping them the way other foreign objects would be enveloped.

Common Mechanism

"The absence of such a reaction both in placenta and tumor is so strikingly similar that it points to a common mechanism," the scientists reported.

The next step would be finding out if trophoblast cells give off the same substance as the tumor cells to protect against the immune reaction.

If the scientists can find a way to counteract this substance they could unleash the body's natural defenses to fight cancer.

A means to counteract the anti-rejection factor of an unborn child could be used for birth control: if a woman got pregnant, the fetus would be automatically rejected.

Besides Dr. Jacob, the other scientists are Robert Faure, Brigitte Hevin, Hedwig Jacob and Jean Gaillard.



FIRE SALE—A seller of second-hand books in Rome finds need for a small blaze despite mild weather.

Bonn Moves on Terrorists With Raids, Changes in Law

BERLIN, Nov. 27 (AP).—A day after nationwide police raids against suspected terrorists, the Bonn cabinet approved today a series of tough legal amendments designed to ease court prosecution of militant anarchists.

Justice Minister Hans-Jochen Vogel said that besides the arrests carried out, another four persons are under preliminary pre-arrest detention and an arrest order is out for another suspect.

Interior Minister Werner Maehner said the raids were on suspected sympathizers of the anarchist "Red Army Faction" held responsible for bomb attacks which killed at least seven people including four U.S. servicemen.

The raids followed the Nov. 10 assassination of West Berlin Supreme Court president Gieseler von Drenkmann, apparently by terrorists out to avenge the death of Holger Meins, 33, who died in prison the previous day after a prolonged hunger strike.

Some of the penal code amendments listed by Mr. Vogel, which need parliamentary approval to take effect, include: allowing a judge to listen to consultations between a lawyer and suspect if a crime concerning state security is involved; allowing a trial to continue if the accused has rendered himself incapable of standing trial.

The latter move reflects government claims that key Red Army Faction suspects are using hunger strikes to frustrate legal proceedings.

Another amendment would limit the number of appointed defense lawyers to five. Mr. Vogel said terrorist suspects are using 18 lawyers to delay legal proceedings.

Most of the terrorist suspects now in prison are expected to face trial next spring on main charges arising from the late 1960s and early 1970s bombing campaigns.

42d Kidnapping of '74 Is Reported by Italy

VERONA, Italy, Nov. 27 (AP).—The 20-year-old daughter of an insurance-company executive was kidnapped while driving her car in this northern Italian city Monday night, police said. She became the 42d victim of abduction for ransom on Italy this year. Eight of them have not been returned yet, and at least one is feared dead.

Police reported they found the car of Maria Melloni, the latest victim, abandoned on the city outskirts. They said her parents received a telephone call last night from kidnappers demanding a ransom of 400 million lire (\$857,000).

22 Killed on India Bus

MADURAI, India, Nov. 27 (AP).—Twenty-two people were killed and 42 badly hurt when a passenger bus plying up the Kodakanal hill road in Tamil Nadu State hit a rock yesterday and plunged into a 160-foot ravine, according to reports reaching here today. Five of the injured were said to be in serious condition.

Obituaries

Louis B. Russell, 49, Survived Longest With Grafted Heart

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 27 (AP).—Louis B. Russell, 49, who had lived longer than any other human with a transplanted heart, died today at the Medical College of Virginia Hospital.

Ten heart transplant operations have been performed at the hospital since 1968, including two last week. Mr. Russell's death leaves three survivors.

Mr. Russell, an industrial arts teacher from Indianapolis, had survived for six years, three months and two days since receiving the heart of a 17-year-old boy Aug. 24, 1968.

A hospital spokesman said that he died at 10:23 a.m. but that news of his death was withheld until noon at the family's request. His wife, Thelma, was at the hospital when death came.

With the death of Mr. Russell, the longest-living heart transplant recipient became Belle Anick, who received a new heart at St. Luke's Hospital in Milwaukee Oct. 21, 1968.

Mr. Russell had returned to the Virginia Hospital on Oct. 7 after complaining that he was not feeling well. Hospital officials said he suffered "a serious disturbance in heart rhythm" at 3 a.m. yesterday. His name was placed on the critical list early today after doctors noticed what a spokesman called a further disturbance of his heart rhythm.

After his operation, he led an active life but made regular visits to the hospital for checkups.

Rosemary Lane

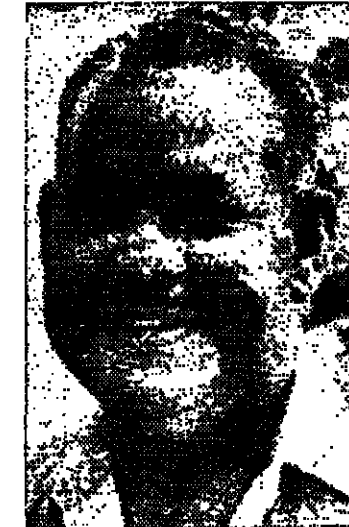
HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Rosemary Lane, 61, one of the four singing Lane sisters who broke into show business with Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians, a jazz orchestra, more than 40 years ago, has died, it was disclosed yesterday.

A spokesman said the singer and actress died Monday at the Motion Picture and Television Hospital. Death was attributed to complications caused by pulmonary obstruction and diabetes.

With her sisters, Leota, Priscilla and Lola, Miss Lane went on to make several motion pictures. Leota died in 1960. Lola lives in Palm Springs, Calif., and Priscilla in New Hampshire.

Margaret Bradford Boni

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Margaret Bradford Boni, 82, music teacher and writer of popular books on songs, died here yesterday.



Louis B. Russell

French Assembly Begins Debate On Abortion Bill

PARIS, Nov. 27 (AP).—The French National Assembly today continued to debate a government bill to legalize abortion, which part of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's political majority is expected to reject.

The bill, which would allow any adult woman to decide by herself, until the 10th week of pregnancy, if she wants an abortion, may be passed by the assembly if the leftist opposition supports it.

If adopted, the new law would end a 54-year prohibition of abortion. The ban was started as a measure to increase France's population after the loss of more than a million men in World War I.

Health Minister Simone Veil told the assembly yesterday that the proposed law would stop a situation of "disorder, anarchy and injustice." Mrs. Veil told the assembly that there are at least 300,000 illegal abortions in France each year.

Seventy-three deputies asked to take the floor during the debate, including some members of the Gaullist party, who say that abortion is immoral and may affect the country's demography.

The assembly is expected to vote on the bill Friday.

Saigon Seeks to Delay Trial Of Newspapers, Cites Pressure

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The Ministry of Interior requested today that the trial of three newspapers scheduled to begin tomorrow be postponed because demonstrators planned to "exert pressure" on the case.

It was the second time that the government has requested a postponement of the trial of the three opposition dailies, which are charged with defaming President Nguyen Van Thieu by publishing a Catholic priest's charges of corruption against him.

On Oct. 31, the government prosecutor contended that he had not adequately prepared his brief and the presiding judge agreed to put off the trial until Nov. 28. Violent demonstrations broke out in a suburban Catholic parish when youthful protesters were thwarted in their attempt to march to the court.

Protest Planned

The government's request for a postponement will have to be answered tomorrow by Judge Dao Minh Luan of the Saigon Court of the First Instance. A team of prominent volunteer lawyers and journalists plan to appear at the court early in the morning to protest the government's request.

Meanwhile, Catholic organizers were proceeding with their plans to stage demonstrations tomorrow in defiance of a government ban.

In an apparent effort to dissuade Catholics from joining the

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Bonn 02221/65 09 57	Madrid 091/2450	Stockholm 08/13 25
Bremen 0421/31 05 51	Mannheim 0621/12 07 11	Toronto 0416/567 7167
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Fighting Sexism in U.S. Schools

By Lisa Hammel

OLD WESTBURY, N.Y. (UPI)—They have so few resources. And once they're saddled with a child, it's all over. Their lives are ended," said Isabel Byron, who teaches English and women's studies at a minority high school in New York.

"By the time they're 3, little girls in nursery school are already quite well aware of what they're supposed to be. They're stuck in the doll corner doing repetitive house chores. And they also know that what the boys do is going to be different—and superior," said Selma Greenberg, a specialist in early childhood education who teaches at Hofstra University.

And in the classroom, she added, "no one considers it inappropriate behavior that the girls are passive and unassertive. But these girls are the ones who fall apart at 30."

"In our town, when a boy graduates from high school, he can get a job at the paper mill and earn \$10,000 a year," said Yolanda Bulley, a fourth-grade teacher from Millinocket, Maine. "But there is nothing happening in the school to show a young female that her only options don't have to be punching a cash register in the five-and-ten for 40 hours a week or waiting on tables."

What these women were talking about were the effects of sexism in schools. They also call it sex-stereotyping in education. Or sex-role orientation. But by any name, it means the same thing, the influencing of children, through the educational process, to see themselves in certain stereotypical ways that often narrow their present behavior and limit their aspirations for the future.

Shirley McCune, director of the Resource Center on Sex Roles and Education in Washington, D.C., tended to agree. She saw the need for a curriculum that would change teachers' and administrators' attitudes, because most of them are traditional people in a traditional profession. You don't know many swinging superintendents of school systems, do you?

But for the individual teacher who does not yet have support there was great satisfaction in many of them reported, in discovering there were others.

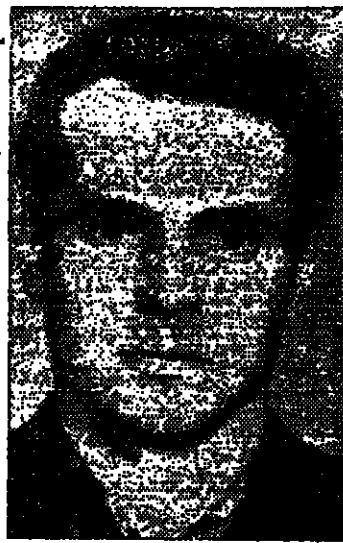
"It was great to find out," she said, "that I'm not alone."

Where an effective program has begun to be instituted in school is most often arises out of community support, Florence Esposito pointed out.

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"It was great to find out," she said, "that I'm not alone."

Where an effective program has begun to be instituted in school is most often arises out of community support, Florence Esposito pointed out.



Simas Kudirka
... Lithuanian seaman.

There have been cases where it took more than a year, however. "The Soviets try to prevent the marriages but once a person gets permission and goes through the ceremony he is likely to get out," an official explained.

When a Soviet citizen applies to marry a foreigner, he is likely to be fired from his job and his family will be harassed. Parents have been expelled from the Communist party and demoted from their jobs when their child became engaged to a foreigner.

Foreigners have been expelled and barred from returning to the country, thus preventing planned marriages. This pressure has been successful in ending some romances and in one recent case caused a woman to withdraw her application to join her American husband.

In another recent case, a Russian woman left her husband 24 hours after arriving in the United States, telling him she had gone through the ceremony only as a way of getting out of her homeland.

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Marriage, Moscow and Washington

By Murray Seeger

WASHINGTON—The U.S. State Department has stepped in to help reunite a young American woman with her husband, a Latvian athlete who has been barred from leaving his home in the Soviet Union.

Kathy Domins and her 22-month-old daughter Nicole returned to Los Angeles this summer after living in Riga, capital of Latvia, for two and a half years.

Her husband, Janis Domins, however, was denied permission to follow his family and was told he would have to wait a year before re-applying for permission to emigrate.

"I vehemently protest this unfair and inhumane decision," Mrs. Domins, who is 25, said in a telephone interview. "We are a very close family, devoted to each other. It is terrible to deprive Nicole of her father and Janis the joy of watching his daughter grow up."

250 Cases

The Domins family is the newest name on a list of more than 250 cases on the State Department's "representation list" with the Soviet government. The list covers more than 750 men, women and children who have legitimate

Rembrandt: 1 Million Fr.

PARIS, Nov. 27 (AP)—A self-portrait by Rembrandt was sold for 1 million francs to an unidentified buyer at an auction in Paris yesterday. During the same auction at the Palais Galliera, a set of four armchairs made in 1784 for one of Louis XVI's castles was bought for 210,000 francs by the state museum office, using its right to preempt other potential buyers.

claims for coming to the United States to join relatives.

Included on the list are 16 individuals who have been recognized as U.S. citizens, parents separated from their children and husbands and wives who have been barred from emigration by the Soviet government.

Despite the general improvement in relations between Moscow and Washington, the number of humanitarian cases awaiting action by the Kremlin has remained the same for many years.

The Soviet government closes some cases each year by allowing individuals to emigrate but new cases are added just as fast. The Soviets seem to act more quickly on newer cases than on the old.

Three weeks ago, the Soviets reportedly granted permission for Eleonora Iechepene to leave Lithuania, 30 years after she first applied for an exit visa. Born in New York, she had been taken as a child to Lithuania when it was an independent country before World War II.

Her brother, John Atkash, said Monday he had not yet heard when Mrs. Iechepene would actually leave the Soviet Union. Her case was the oldest on the representation list.

Less Than a Year

By contrast, Simas Kudirka, a Lithuanian seaman who had been in a prison camp after trying to defect from a Soviet fishing vessel in 1970, came to the United States earlier this month, less than a year after his claim to U.S. citizenship was recognized.

The case of Mrs. Domins illustrates the problems generated by the rapidly increasing number of marriages between U.S. and Soviet citizens.

Most of the rising number of East-West romances stem from the increased number of American students and tourists visiting

the Soviet Union and the flow of Soviet visitors to the United States on official exchanges in the last few years of political détente.

"We expect to see 40 or 50 marriages this year compared with 25 or 30 last year," a State Department official said.

There are 15 cases pending, five men and 10 women, in which the Soviets have refused permission for their citizens to join American spouses. There are many other cases where a spouse has applied for permission to leave and has yet to receive an answer.

The Grounds

Mrs. Domins waited several weeks to call for official assistance while her husband waited for the government to decide his case.

"The grounds for his denial are based on the fact that my husband, figuratively speaking, is an officer in the Soviet Army," she said. "Janis is a track and field athlete, a javelin thrower and one of the Soviet Union's best."

"To maintain his status as an amateur and thus enable him to compete on the international level, he was awarded the title of an officer in the Soviet Army and was paid by them."

"This is the extent of his military experience and knowledge. He was never trained as a soldier, was never on active service and never had access to military secrets."

Mrs. Domins met her husband in 1969 when she was a student at the University of Southern California and he was visiting Los Angeles with the Soviet track team. They corresponded and met more times and in January, 1972, were married in Riga.

"Miserable" Life

"We decided to live in the Soviet Union to protect my husband's relatives from harassment and mistreatment they would receive if we chose to leave," she continued. "Our efforts were to no avail and Soviet officials made life completely miserable for us all."

"Unable to stand it any longer, and realizing our only hope for living a normal life lay in coming to the United States to live, I left the Soviet Union with my daughter in 1974." In recent years, young Soviet citizens who have married Americans have been able to leave the country about six months after the wedding.

Dining Out in Israel: An Oasis by the Red Sea

By Naomi Barry

ELIAT, Israel (UPI)—The camel tied up in the parking lot belonged to the dishwasher, a Bedouin. Out of the kitchen ambled three turbaned Egyptian ladies to feed bread to the camel. A trio of hippies, hired from the beach, played straw for the giant parrots that shade the terrace.

Said Bunny Grossinger of the Cashtel dynasty to Roger Coster, owner of La Créole, "You must be crazy to make a restaurant at the end of the world."

"I am a congenial idiot streaked with genius," replied Coster.

La Créole sits on a sandy fringe of the Sinai surveying the tawny hills of Saudi Arabia six miles across the obelisk gulf. On a picture postcard, the scenery would be dismissed as a lie. Inside the restaurant, the scene is equally implausible: a Caribbean frivolity of fresh blue and white paint and woodwork, pink marble tables, Egyptian primitives on the walls, a parakeet in a wicker cage. In six months, La Créole has become one of the tourist sites of Israel. There are supposed to be no customers, but last week it was running full night after night.

Michel, a Jewish boy from Morocco, vigorously shook the daiquiris. Adil, an Arab boy from Nazareth, rushed in the duck which had been basted with rum. The predominant voices in the dining room were American. Proletariat girl in the room was Jacqueline Bakharvitch whose parents live in Paris. Jacqueline, radiant as a Renzo, is the one resident architect of the frontier town of Eliat. At her side was Ariella, a jet-eyed Carmen from Buenos Aires, who is a registered desert guide and can lead you to stone flowers in unsuspected canyons. Jacqueline and Ariella were guests of foreign friends. Few Israelis these days can afford any luxury.

From the Créole terrace, the lights of Akaba look next door. Eliatis are sure the town is nudged with enchanting caifs. "Akaba is my twin sister," said Michel.

Ariella. "Every day I see her. She is closer to me than Tel Aviv up north."

Behind the lowered doors, the cosmopolitan Laura Coster, born in Port-au-Prince, gave orders for her kitchen brigade in Haitian patois. In this Israeli kitchen under the benevolent eye of the beautiful wood goddess Ariella, the three Egyptian women whipped up delicious mayonnaise, pounded garlic and pepper in wooden mortars, steamed the giant shrimp from the Mediterranean and filleted the blue fish from the Red Sea.

Absolutely nothing in this story seems to make sense except that the food is fine. The soups and the stews are made from scratch. The baby barracuda in lemon butter sauce is a delightful local specialty. The onion tart is creamy and the Eliat mignon is tender. The coconut blancmange is a dessert of the French Caribbean.

Last spring Laura Coster—en route to Haiti to recruit cooks—

stopped in N.Y. Vincent Sardi steered her backstage to Nathan's, that gargantuan pioneer of mass feeding. She spent two weeks as an observer.

"My dear," said the manager. "You're terrific. You're not Jewish. Why don't you stay with us?"

Laura's Husband

Laura, who has lived in New York, Paris and Rome with her French-born Jewish husband, prefers Israel to anywhere. She continued on to Haiti where 100 applicants eagerly were waiting to set off for the Land of the Bible.

"Everybody in Haiti can cook. My mother could cook a rook and make it taste divine." She chose Amman, Iran and Orléans because their children already were grown-up. Before starting work at La Créole, Laura arranged a visit to the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem.

The priests were stunned. They had never seen such ardor. "My books feel at home in

Eliat. Everybody here speaks French."

La Créole might have been the springboard for a tale by Somerset Maugham. Roger Coster began his career as a still photographer for Vogue, Holiday, Life. He married Laura Coster, then one of the most beautiful girls in New York. Together they owned and ran the most legendary hotel of the Caribbean, the Oloffson in Port-au-Prince which Graham Greene used as the setting for "The Comedians." Subsequently, they ran the successful Left Bank in St. Thomas. The peregrination that led them to Eliat are too long to tell.

"I remember my movie days and I build this place like a movie set," said Coster. "Without money, without kismet. It looks like, now."

Now that the old coplains know where the Costers are, the reunions are taking place in the oasis by the Red Sea.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Plays

"The Prodigal Son" is a new black musical by Michel Grant (music, lyrics) and J.E. Franklin (book, lyrics). The essential quality of the production, according to Oliver Barnes, is "folkiness." "The story is the good old biblical fable of the prodigal son, here made into a daughter and updated to modern times. The daughter is Jackie, a high school kid who finds herself pregnant. Not wanting to get rid of the baby, she leaves home for the big city, where she soon encounters disaster. But eventually she finds her way home to the bosom of her family and forgiveness." Much of the production is intentionally naive, and, Barnes says, "the whole show has a beguiling dexterity that skillfully disguises the hard work that has clearly gone into it." The cast is "talented

and charming" and there are several good musical numbers. In Barnes's view, "There is a simple joyousness here that is thoroughly engaging." Michel Grant is also the author of "Don't Let Me Be Misunderstood," a production in much the same vein.

"End of Summer," the 1936 comedy by S.N. Behrman is a revival with "historic as well as a social value" says Mel Gussow. The central character, Leonie, squanders her life on various parasites. For a contemporary audience, however, her character appears "self-hating and a little foolish." Gussow finds that "Much of the fun in this play—and there is a great deal of fun in the play—is watching Mr. Behrman's devious twists and turns. There is always one more plot manipulation as the author manipulates his characters. These are straw figures, but the mechanism is left perfect." The actors, under Ronald Roston's "straightforward" direction, "effectively convey the unbridled enthusiasm of cause-conscious youth."

"Generations of Green Fields" is new Yiddish theater, based on the works of Peretz Hirshbein, adapted and directed by David Licht with music and lyrics by Lazar Weiner and Yechiel Ferslow. Richard Shepard says, "Contrary to most Yiddish dramas, 'Green Fields' has a fairly simple

story line, with the complexities and depths emerging in the telling. It is the story of a pious, humane and tolerant man who is persuaded to become the teacher of hardy Jewish farmers in the Ukraine toward the end of the 1800's. Most beguiling, says Shepard, "is the cast, an attractively assorted of talent, young and handsome, and older and superbly seasoned—unfortunately too many to single out." Hershel Ferslow and Zippora Spelman are perhaps the most impressive.

Films

"Earthquake," directed and produced by Mark Robson, is a "awesome" experience according to Nora Sayre. "The dam breaking, floods rising, bodies falling towers crashing or burning, the earth heaving, pavements parting and the random explosions and tremors... speak volumes on the soundtrack of your spine and your throat tingle." The acting is most "deadpan" though Charlton Heston looks "a bit less wooden than usual," Sayre concludes. "I mightn't be appropriate for anyone under 10. But for those who have a soft spot for calamity pictures, there's a sense of cleansing afterward. And for some reason, it also made me hungry."

'Last Tango' Not a 'Publication'

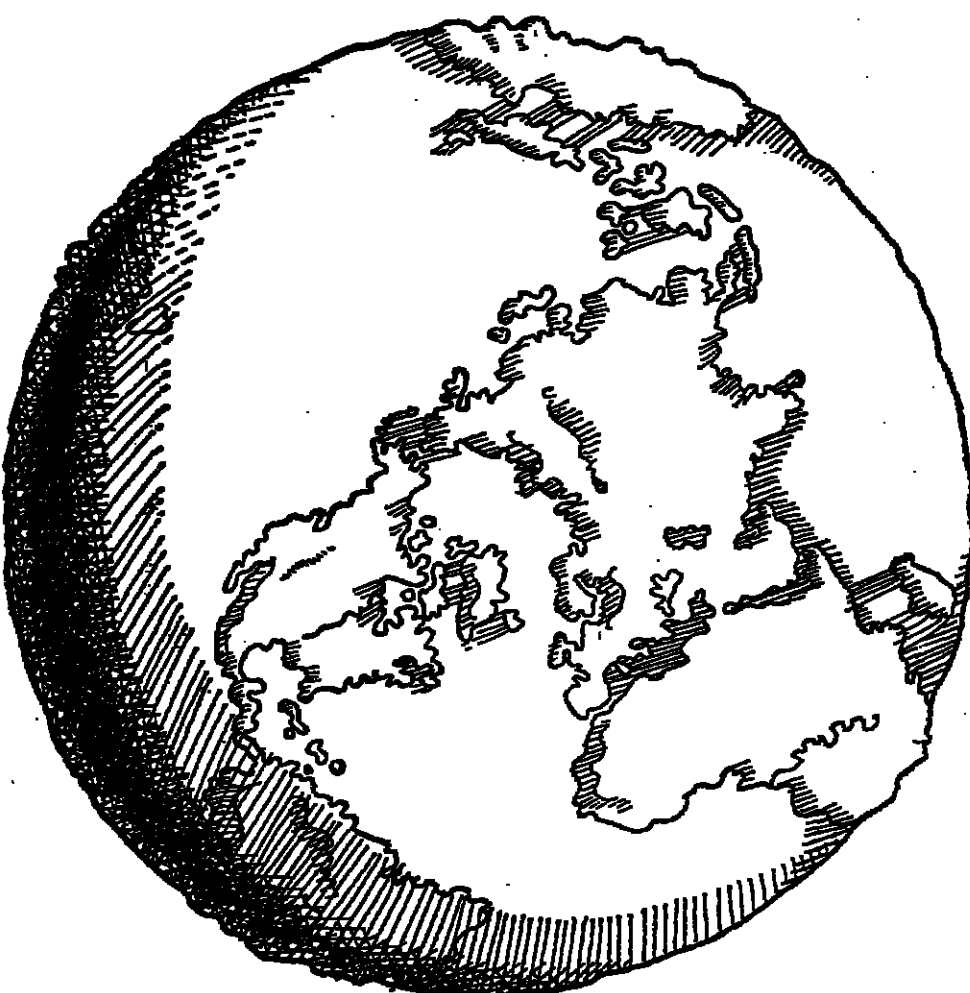
LONDON, Nov. 27 (Reuters)—An obscenity complaint against the film "Last Tango in Paris" was thrown out of British courts. Criminal Court today on a point of law that has significance for the British film industry. The ruling was considered a landmark. Judge Kenneth Jones ruled that exhibiting a film was not a "publication" in terms of the Obscene Publications Act. He directed the jury to return a not-guilty verdict against the film's distributors, United Artists, regardless of whether they considered the Marlon Brando film obscene.

The case arose from a private prosecution brought by a retired Salvation Army officer, Edward Shekleton, 68. No film had previously been charged under the Obscene Publications Act.

Films in Britain are normally viewed by a board of censors set up under agreement with the industry itself. The board approved "Last Tango" except for one cut.

Had the charge under the Obscene Publications Act been upheld it might have made it possible for any member of the public to bring actions against films they disliked.

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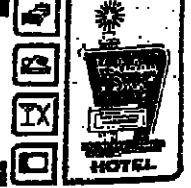
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God Is Urged to Aid Wall Street

By Ronald L. Soble

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Wall Street is praying literally—for a stronger stock market. Officials of the parish of Trinity Church, which covers the heart of New York's financial district, say the number of business people praying at the noon mass has just about doubled. There are also more individuals from the financial community meditating throughout the day at the parish's two churches.

Among those who frequent the two churches during the week are the brokers and investment bankers who are attempting to cope with one of Wall Street's most serious problems—aggressive takeover bids. These "aggressive" are leaping and plenty of executives and lower-level individuals are either worried about their jobs or looking for new employment.

George Bauer, head viceroy at Trinity Church, said "there may be a connection" between economic problems and the increased church attendance during the week. The weekend congregation is drawn from other nearby areas.

Some 200 worshippers now attend the weekday noon mass, Mr. Bauer said, up from only about 50 a year ago, about one-third of Trinity's capacity. "We have a great many more coming from the financial district for counsel and advice," said the Rev. Robert Hunsicker, the pastor of St. Paul's Church.

Wall Street is replete with reports of firms in shaky footing, brokerage houses management taking voluntary pay cuts and of brokers leaving the business to sell real estate, tax shelters—or even shoes—instead of stock.

The membership of the New York Society of Security Analysts is down to 4,850 from 5,100 last year, for example, and a society source said its records show at least 5 per cent unemployment among its ranks.

But the figure is much worse than it looks, said the source. As many as 20 per cent of the members have taken pay cuts and some are known to be drawing no salary at all, surviving only on commission arrangements with their firms.

The street psychology, said securities industry sources, is that the stock market may face a new low this winter as the U.S. recession deepens.

That could mean standing room only at Trinity and St. Paul's.

© Los Angeles Times

...And It Seems to Work!

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP-DJ)—Securities trading has not been as disastrous for brokers as it has been depicted over the past few years, a study by the industry's major trade group shows.

The Securities Industry Association survey disclosed that the median earnings of the average broker dealing with the general public—the retail salesman—rose 36 per cent last year to \$18,500 from \$13,600 in 1970, the date of the latest survey, contained in a 58-page confidential report, were obtained from an industry source.

The report says earnings of managers of brokerage firms, branch offices and salesmen dealing with financial institutions also rose about the same rate as their retail colleagues—37 per cent—during that span. But, the study shows, those two types earn roughly twice as much as the typical broker. The average branch manager and institutional salesman each earned \$37,000 in 1973, compared with \$27,000 three years earlier.

The earnings gains for all three categories more than offset the rise in the cost of living during that period. The Labor Department's consumer price index stood at 133.1 at the end of 1973, up 10 per cent from 116.3 at the end of 1970.

Gradually, the results are being sent to the 50 brokerage firms that participated in the study at a time when the industry is complaining of financial woes in an effort to stave off the imposition next May 1 of fully negotiated brokerage rates as mandated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Big Firms Asked to Use Conduct Code

Action in W. Germany To Be Extended Later

BONN, Nov. 27 (AP)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has proposed that U.S. multinational corporations agree to a voluntary code of behavior regulating their West German activities because of growing criticism that they are insensitive to local interests.

Ernst Wolf Mommsen, board chairman of Germany's giant Krupp industrial concern, reported the proposal to newsmen after serving as co-chairman of a two-day conference called by the Bonn government to discuss with U.S. and German business executives "the future role of multinational concerns."

Mr. Mommsen said Mr. Schmidt's suggestion when he opened the conference behind closed doors Monday was that "good behavior code" apply to the West German subsidiaries of U.S.-based corporations. Once the code becomes practice here, its expansion to other West European countries would be considered.

German officials last month complained that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Germany was close to interfering in the country's domestic affairs when it tried to get the State Department and Congress to oppose a controversial labor relations bill of the Bonn government.

The bill would give workers an equal vote with shareholders in running the supervisory boards of major West German concerns, including subsidiaries of U.S. companies.

Mr. Mommsen said the proposed code also would defuse criticism that the local subsidiaries of the multinationals cannot be sufficiently controlled.

U.S. firms represented at the conference included IBM, National Cash Register, American Can Corp., Mobil Oil, Honeywell, TR&T, and Exxon.



Ernst Wolf Mommsen

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Chrysler's Size May Shrink As Result of Slumping Sales

DETROIT, Nov. 27 (AP-DJ)—Chrysler Corp. may emerge from its current troubles as a substantially smaller enterprise.

Over the next month or two Chrysler will plunge deeply into debt to its banks. Its first-quarter dividend, normally declared in February, will probably be cut from the usual 35 cents. And the third-quarter U.S. auto maker is not expected to show any profit for this year.

The longer-range objective, chairman Lynn Townsend says, is to slash costs to a point where the break-even volume will be 300,000 vehicles below the current level. While the company will not say what that level is, 300,000 units would represent nearly 10 per cent of 1973's record 3.4 million vehicles built by Chrysler worldwide.

Chrysler officials insist the company's foreign operations are not going to be cut. Chrysler greatly enlarged its overseas empire in the 1960s, to become more like GM and Ford. But now those operations have fallen on hard times, too, and some analysts believe Chrysler may have to trim them.

The overseas units, for example, posted a \$19.3-million deficit in the third quarter, dragging the parent company \$8 million into deficit.

Chairman Townsend's goal of cutting costs to the point where the break-even point is 300,000 vehicles below the current level would mean trimming more than \$100 million of costs. So the company is striving to knock more money out of its projected 1975 capital spending and tooling budgets.

A key spending cutback was to be the permanent closing of the company's old and inefficient Jefferson Avenue assembly plant in Detroit. That step has now been delayed at least until summer by intense pressure from local government and civic leaders.

But it may still be taken later on. By Chrysler's reckoning, elimination of that facility would allow it to build the same number of cars in five U.S. plants as it does now in six, with a huge reduction in fixed costs.

Markets Closed

All securities and commodities exchanges will be closed in the United States Thursday in observance of Thanksgiving Day.

Saudi Tax Action Hits N.Y. Market

Selling Cuts Into Stock Advance

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—Stocks showed a small gain at the close today, falling to hold most of the gains of a rally sparked by coal union bargaining council approval of a tentative contract.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 619.25, ahead 2.03. However, it was up 8.52 points at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 330 to 325. Volume totaled 14.81 million shares compared with 13.5 million yesterday.

Analysts generally attributed the early rally to hopes that bargaining council approval of a tentative coal pact would lead to an early end to the coal strike. They said the pullback resulted in part from some second thoughts about indications that union members were divided over terms of the contract and rank-and-file approval was not certain.

Brokers noted that the retreat picked up speed after Saudi Arabia announced that it was raising taxes on foreign oil companies, although the announcement was in line with earlier plans.

Chrysler, the most active stock, fell 3 1/4 to 7 3/4. It was the subject of adverse comment in a report which reviewed the company's financial problems as a result of the economic slump and lagging car sales.

The balance of the automotive group tracked on fractions.

Monsanto, a strong performer among the chemicals, rose 1 5/8 to 45 1/4.

Du Pont surrendered a fraction after having been up better than 2 points early in the session.

Low-priced Wang Laboratories lost 5/8 to 8 1/4. It said it was suspending production for a week late next month, and that employees would take pay cuts of between 5 and 10 per cent from December to March.

Cummins Engine rose 1 1/8 to 15 1/8. It raised the quarterly payout by 2 cents a share to 25 cents.

Chemical and oil stocks mostly gained. Union Carbide rose 1 to 41 1/4. Monsanto advanced 1 5/8 to 45 1/4 and Dow Chemical notched 3/4 to \$8.

Among oils, Exxon climbed 1-

3 8 to 61 1/2. Texaco ended up 1 1/4 to 39 7/8 and Atlantic Richfield closed up 3/4 to 32 1/4.

Coal stocks were mixed as a strike settlement seemed near. Pittston lost 1/4 to 35 3/4. North American Coal advanced 7/8 to 23 7/8, and Union Pacific tacked on 1 1/4 to 71 1/4.

Prices advanced in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 1.35 to 63.66.

In Chicago, corn, oats and commodities in the soybean complex advanced sharply on the Board of Trade but wheat futures closed mostly lower.

'Leading' Economic Index Falls for 3d Month in Row

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—A 14-per-cent jump in new claims for unemployment insurance in October helped push the government's indicator of future economic trends into the sharpest sustained drop since the Korean War, the Commerce Department reported today.

The department said its index of leading indicators dropped 1.3 per cent in October.

At the same time, the department revised what had originally been reported as 2.5-per-cent drop in September to show instead a 3.3-per-cent drop for the month. October marked the third

straight month of decline in the index, which now stands 5.3 per cent below where it was in July.

The September drop was the worst monthly decline since the government began compiling the index in 1948, surpassing the previous largest drop of 2.9 per cent in June 1961.

The latest decline is the first since 1970 that the index has declined for three straight months.

The index is composed of 12 elements designed to reveal in which direction the economy is heading.

Although the index has sometimes provided confusing signals during periods of economic strength, its downturns are considered more reliable.

The report issued today was based on eight of the elements of the index and six indicated declining economic activity. A revised report will be issued at a later date when figures are available on the other four elements.

New claims for unemployment insurance totaled 396,000, an increase of \$0,000 over the previous month.

Workers still on the job sustained a decrease of one-tenth of an hour in their average work week, indicating paychecks shrank from lack of overtime. The work-week averaged 40 hours in October.

Sugar Price Drops

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP-DJ)—Sugar prices closed slightly above the day's lows in a consolidation move today after early-afternoon losses. C. Czarnikow, the sugar brokers, reported. The London daily price was off \$15 to \$270.

Face Millions of Non-Shoppers at Christmas

Big U.S. Stores Try to Drum Up Business

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP-DJ)—Faced with the prospect of millions of Christmas non-shoppers a year, the already-faltering U.S. retailing industry is taking drastic action.

The attempted remedy: Special sales at a time of the year when gains have not normally been necessary to get goods moving. There are many "reduced for clearance" signs on racks of winter clothes, not summer or autumn merchandise that failed to sell.

Chains such as Sears, Roebuck, J.C. Penney, J.C. Higgins, Bonwit Teller, Saks Fifth Avenue and Bloomingdale's are several weeks before Thanksgiving, the traditional opening of Christmas shopping. Sears Day and Election Day are customary, but those days have come and gone and the sales lingers on, with new sales being added.

Says a spokesman for one large merchandiser in the New York area: "We've got to get business now. Our business just hasn't been that good."

Last week, for example, according to the Commerce Department, retail sales rose 2 per cent from the like week a year earlier. Since inflation had pushed prices up about 12 per cent in that year, the actual volume of sales had obviously declined. Among the reasons for the decline:

• Inflation has in many ways taken its toll. Not only are prices higher, but so are prices of food and fuel, the basic necessities that people have to buy before they think about gift shopping.

• The weather this fall has been generally warm, so people have put off clothing purchases.

• Unemployment has reached a three-year high of 6 per cent—it is much higher in certain areas, such as Detroit—and is rising.

Sears, Roebuck, whose sales were running only 7 to 8 per cent ahead of the year-ago pace despite an 8 to 11-per-cent increase in prices, announced an aggressive price promotion program starting in mid-September on every category of merchandise. For example, one can now buy an \$87 men's knit suit for \$65 at Sears, or one snow tire for \$13 and pay only \$6.50 for a second one. (Sears, by the way, reported a 32.5-per-cent profit drop for the quarter ended Oct. 31.)

Much of the price cutting by retailers is a reaction to Sears' doing it. But while it is still early, competitors are questioning the effectiveness of the Sears move. In October, the first full month of its new promotional activity, Sears registered a sales gain of 12 per cent over a mediocre showing in October 1973. Considering increased prices, competitors are not impressed.

Many of the sales are a result of goods backing up into the supply lines to the factories at a crucial time of the year. Retailers, manufacturers, suppliers—all need cash, and many are cutting prices to clear the shelves and spark new ordering.

Experts Predict Large Sale Of Gold in U.S. When Legal

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Nov. 27 (AP)—Economists and legal experts said here yesterday that millions of Americans are expected to buy gold bullion in the first weeks after Dec. 31, when for the first time in almost 43 years trading in gold and ownership of bullion become legal for U.S. citizens.

According to the economists and legal experts, who attended a two-day conference here, demand of more than 10 million ounces of gold is expected to be generated initially from the new market.

Some 50 economists and law professors attended the "Gold Clause Conference," organized by the center for studies of law and economics of the University of Miami Law School.

The volume of the additional demand was predicted, among others, by Henry Holzer, a Brooklyn Law School professor who is a legal expert on gold with close connections in international gold trading circles.

One expert said that hundreds of companies are preparing to start trading in gold, which was fixed on the London market this afternoon at a price of \$184.25. The price is expected to increase only slightly, economists believe, because European traders have already taken into account the expected purchases by Americans.

Several economists said that the price of gold could peak by mid-1975 and then would steadily decline.

"Six months might be needed to convince many Americans that gold is a commodity like soybeans, that it is extremely speculative and volatile and that it pays no dividends," said Roger LeRoy Miller, economics professor at the University of Miami Law School.

"To put faith in gold might make sense for a citizen of India or Afghanistan," said Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago. "But where can an American go if our monetary system collapses? Besides, the gold-trading freedom is unlikely to have any effect whatsoever on the rate of inflation or on the rate of unemployment."

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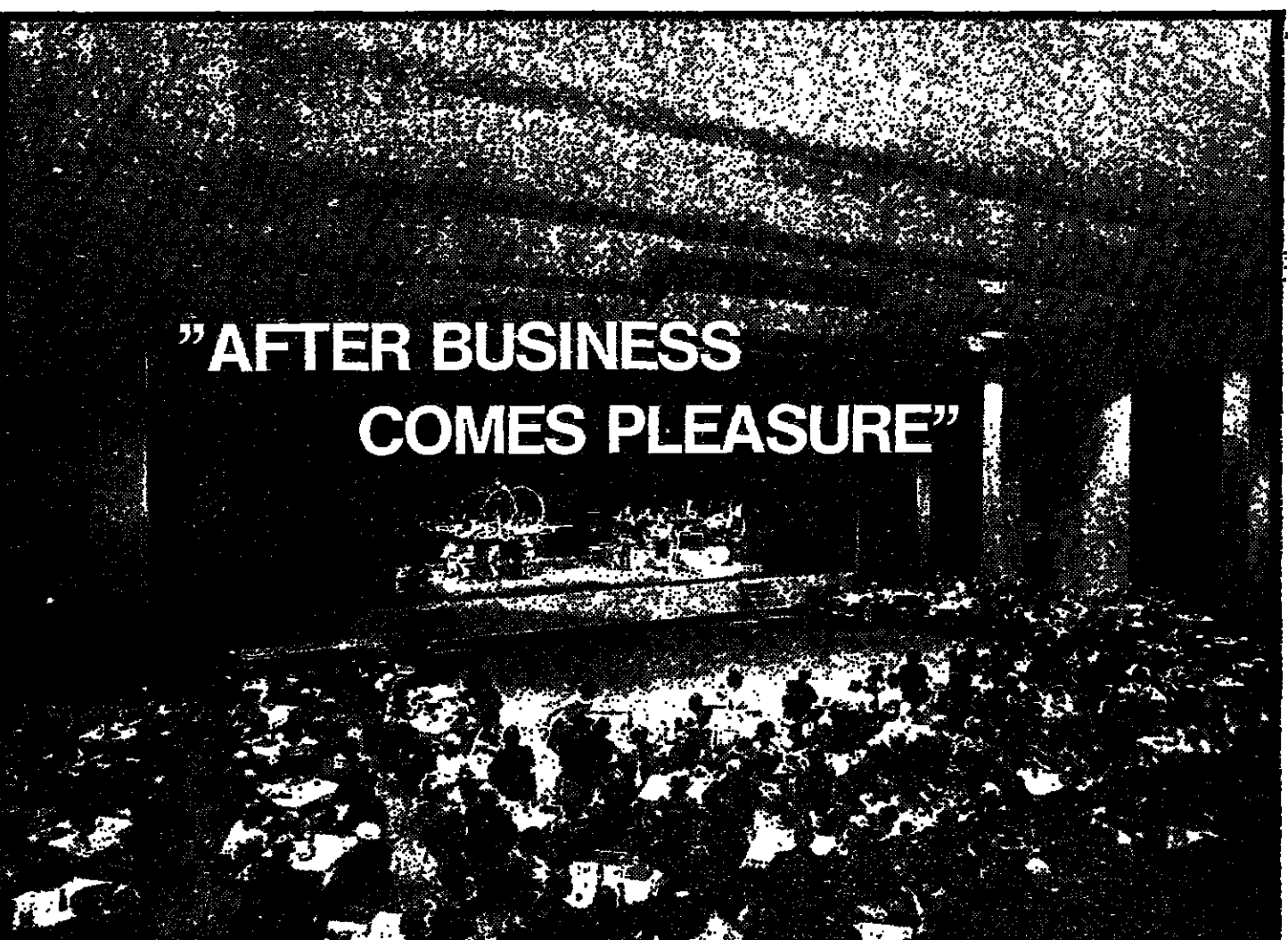
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—1974— Stocks and Sts. 3 p.m. Pr Ch

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

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59 1/2	36	TRW	pr1.60	5	6	64	43 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	36 1/2	19 1/2	WmC	pr1.40	4	48	13 1/2	12 1/2	1 1/2
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12 1/2	4 1/2	Tyson	pr1.40	12	16	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2	WashG	1.38	6	24	19 1/2	19 1/2	1 1/2
12 1/2	4 1/2	Tyson	pr1.40	5	16	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	19	13 1/2	WashG	1.38	6	24	19 1/2	19 1/2	1 1/2
28 1/2	12 1/2	Tyler	pr1.40	3	7	14 1/2	14	14	14	21	15 1/2	WashG	1.38	8	15	16 1/2	16 1/2	1 1/2

equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

These bonds have been sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

November 27, 1974

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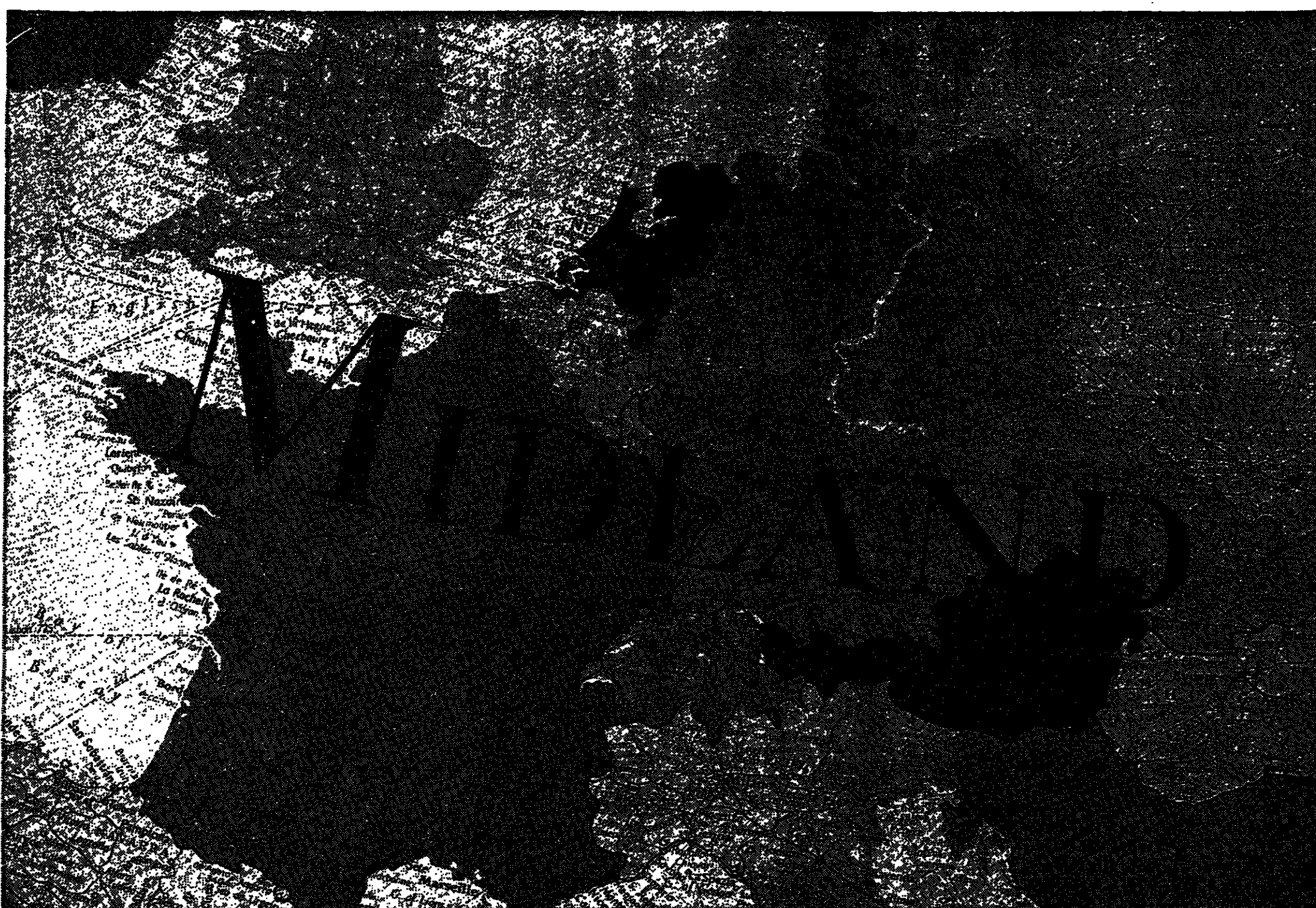
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LE CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION.

Juventus Tops Ajax in Soccer

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Ajax, three-time champion of Europe but a less formidable team now that Johan Cruyff and Johan Neeskens have left, was beaten 1-0 in its European Cup game against Juventus here tonight.

Juventus' goal came in the 16th minute, three minutes after Giuseppe Damiani had hit a goal with a powerful kick from the penalty area boundary and the goalkeeper was off the line, suffering from a hard blow to the liver.

Damiani, not controlled by any tough defender, headed in the ball from a few yards after a corner kick by Causio, Mulder and Arnold Muhren. Two fine opportunities to the result in the second half. Mulder's kick went out and then a powerful shot was blocked by Zoff.

Brazilian outside-left Jose Baital, who replaced Betegga at the start of the second half, had opportunity to score a few seconds before the end of the match. But his shot hit the post.

For the Dec. 11 game, the Dutch team might be able to field forwards Rep and Geels, who are absent today.

German Beat Zagorac.

MONCEBENGLADACH, Germany, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Borussia Munchen's 5-0 victory over Spain's Real Zaragoza 5-0 tonight.

A crumbling Spanish defense failed the Germans to get a chance after chance. Simonsen scored a penalty shot in the 10th minute. Heynkes scored in a 23rd minute. Simonsen again in a 31st, Bonhof in the 45th, and Simonsen again in the 77th.

Derby Defeats Velez

DERBY, England, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Derby County defeated Chelsea 2-1 with a goal scored by two goals and a third another before a crowd of 26,000.



Giuseppe Damiani of Juventus heads in lone goal in 16th minute in victory over Ajax.

Evert Gains Japan Tennis Finals

HIRAKATA, Japan, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Wimbledon singles champion Chris Evert went into the women's singles finals of the \$10,000 Osaka women's tennis tournament tonight, routing Lesley Hunt of Australia, 6-2, 6-1 in the semifinals.

Evert took the first set in 26 minutes and the second in 24. The 19-year-old star went up against a large crowd of Japanese tennis fans with her brilliant passing shots, particularly with her two-handed backhand.

John Newcombe of Australia rallied to defeat Dick Stockton of the United States, 7-6, 7-6, 6-1, in the men's singles semifinals.

Newcombe, former Wimbledon and U.S. singles champion, had a narrow escape in the second set when he and Stockton were tied 4-4 in the time-point tie breaker.

Stockton hit a backhand shot out and Newcombe took the set 7-6.

Newcombe easily took the decisive third set by breaking Stockton's service in the first game.

Kasiko Sawamatsu of Japan and Julie Heldman of United

States, upset Evert and Kris Kenner of Australia, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3, in the women's doubles semifinals.

Sawamatsu and Heldman will play Rosie Casals of San Francisco and Hunt in the final tomorrow night.

In the final, Friday, Newcombe will meet the winner of tomorrow's semifinal between South

African-born Cliff Drysdale and Australia's Tony Roche.

Australian Tourney

GYMPFIE, Queensland, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Top-seeded Olga Morozova of the Soviet Union reached the women's singles quarterfinals of the Australian hardcourt tennis championships here today after a three-set struggle with Belgium's Monique Van Haver.

The Wimbledon finalist took 90 minutes to defeat Van Haver, taking the third-round match, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4, and now meets Helena Anliot of Sweden.

British players Sue Barker and Glynnis Colles reached the quarterfinals. Barker beat Debbie Fulza of Portugal, 6-2, 6-1, and Colles eliminated Australia's Christine O'Neill, 6-3, 6-3.

ABA Results

Tuesday's Games

Cleveland 102, Seattle 94 (Carr 24, Cleveland 18; Hayward 20, Brown 20).

Phoenix 105, Milwaukee 98 (Hayes 18, Beatty 17, Hawkins 17; Abdul-Jabbar 28, Dandridge 21).

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U.S. Education's Annual Football Charade

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT)—For almost 30 years, the 10 culture foundations that make up the Western Conference have been sending a party of scholars to California each winter to help a peer group from one of the Pacific Coast universities promote tourism and sell real estate in Pasadena. Since the Big 10 and Pacific Eight give shelter to some of the most eminent educators and enlightened administrators in all of academe, it must be true that participation in the Tournament of Roses or the Sugar Bowl or Orange or Cotton or Liberty or Blue Bonnet Bowls advances the cause of formal education.

However, due to a deficient intellect and a variety of character flaws, this bystander has never fully appreciated the importance of those carnivals in the educational system. It would be difficult to measure the indifference aroused here by arguments about which team should go to the Rose Bowl.

Still, if the Big 10 athletic directors are going to persevere with their annual charade, maybe they ought to play by the rules the way the undergraduates are supposed to. When the Western Conference pledged its troth to the Pasadena promoters shortly after World War II, it was provided that no Big 10 team would make the trip two years in succession, even if this sometimes rendered the best team in the conference ineligible. However, postseason competitions lose their cultural value if the team gets whipped, so that condition was soon eschewed. The assignment was to go automatically to the conference champion, and if two or more tied for the title the athletic directors would pick the one that had gone to the bowl least recently.

Another Licking

Two years ago, Ohio State went West as the champion and got smashed. A year ago, Michigan led Ohio State in the standings and on the field but the Michigan quarterback was hurt. Afraid of another licking,

the athletic directors chose Ohio State. Last Saturday, one Ohio State player, a field-goal kicker from Czechoslovakia, beat Michigan, 12-10. Once again the teams finished with identical won-lost records, and once again Ohio State got the votes.

Redneck politicians in state assemblies could take log-rolling lessons from the men who mold young character in Middle America.

"The way I hear it," Benny Friedman said yesterday, "there was one vote for Michigan

Mention of gold turned the luncheon conversation into another channel. Recently Edward Andrews, president of the University of Vermont, said he would recommend that the college drop football because the game was costing \$277,000 a year. Up went a motel sign near the campus:

"No football at UVM. No snow in Vermont. Unthinkable." Trouble is, no money in the till is not unthinkable, and although Vermont doesn't play it well and there is small doubt that the trustees will go along with Andrews, if they do, Vermont will be the first state university to give up the struggle. Unless some kind of help is forthcoming, it will not be the last.

NFL Participation

Where could colleges find financial support for their athletic programs? Well, there are thousands of corporations and foundations in this country that endow scholarships or make gifts in other form to help develop the physicists, chemists and geologists they will need tomorrow. If American Can and the Nabisco Foundation deem this a wise investment, shouldn't self-interest suggest something to the National Football League?

Owners of professional baseball clubs are not noted for philanthropy, yet baseball has supported its own farm system for a century. Professional football and basketball are practicing parasites fed by the colleges. It has been suggested that if the function of a college is to prepare students for post-graduate life, then perhaps a school can fulfill its purpose by teaching young men how to be linebackers for the Dallas Cowboys. And if that is so, perhaps it is time the Cowboys bankrolled a few scholarships.

If football dies at Vermont, can it survive at the University of Massachusetts (beaten this year by UVM)? It is from colleges like UMass that the pros get wide receivers like Peter Serra.

NFL Action: Broncos-Lions, Redskins-Cowboys

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT)—

The National Football League has had a proprietary interest in Thanksgiving Day for more than 40 years, utilizing the holiday as an occasion to put its wares on display. There will be two games tomorrow, Denver at Detroit and Washington at Dallas.

Three of the teams are still in contention for postseason play-offs, the Broncos being the excep-

tion, although chances for Dallas and Detroit are slim. Dallas and Detroit have 5-5 won-lost records; Washington is 8-3 and Denver 5-5 and a tie.

Bill Kilmer and Duane Thomas will start at quarterback and running back for the Redskins, with Sonny Jurgensen and Larry Brown, both favoring creaking knees, available for relief duty.

The Cowboys will probably have to do without their cannon,

Calvin Hill. The big running back again is bothered by a sprained toe and an aching knee. Robert Newhouse is the replacement.

Hill said: "I want to play, if at all possible. It is an important game for us, a pride game."

It is also a grudge game. These teams do not like each other and a special antagonism exists between Diron Talbert, the first-year Washington defensive tackle, and Roger Staubach, the Cowboys' quarterback.

Staubach Optimistic

After the first game 10 days ago, won by Washington, 28-21, Staubach said he was certain the Cowboys would win the reprieve, a quotation that coach George Allen has posted all over the Redskins locker room.

Bill Brundige, who plays alongside Talbert, said, "They hate our guts and we hate theirs and that's going to make it another great game."

Since the arrival of Allen in Washington four years ago, this has developed into the best rivalry in the league. The Redskins have won five of the last eight games, but Dallas is favored this time by 3 points.

A Washington victory, coupled with a Detroit loss or tie against Denver, would assure the Redskins a place in the playoffs at least as the National Con-

ference wild-card qualifier (the divisional second-place team with best won-lost record). And the Redskins would still have a chance at the division title should the Cardinals, holding a one-game lead, stumble in their last three games against Kansas City, New Orleans and the New York Giants.

The Lions, who have won six of their last seven games, are favored over Denver by 4 points. They are still mathematically eligible for the NFC wild-card spot but, like the Cowboys, they need miracles to bring about qualification.

In this game, both teams will be using reserve quarterbacks. For the Lions, Greg Landry will replace Bill Munson, who is out as a result of a shoulder injury. Landry last started a game in the preseason schedule almost three months ago. For Denver, Steve Ramsey is expected to play for Charlie Johnson, who has a sore back.

NHL Result

Tuesday's Games

Kansas City 4, Vancouver 3 (Powis, Bull, Rota, Grashley; O'Flaherty, LaLonde, Roddy).

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Art Buchwald Merci Donnant

(One of the greatest privileges Americans have every November is the opportunity to receive the classic column explaining Thanksgiving to the French which Mr. Buchwald wrote in 1933, when he was 6 years old.)

As has been our custom through the ages we always honor Thanksgiving Day by explaining it to the French people, who, through no fault of their own, have no holiday to compare with it.

One of our most important holidays is Thanksgiving Day, known in France as *Le Jour de Merci Donnant*.

Le Jour de Merci Donnant was first started by a group of pilgrims (pèlerins) who fled from *L'Angleterre* before the McCarran Act to found a colony in the New World (*Le Nouveau Monde*) where they could shoot Indians (les Peaux-Rouges) and eat turkey (*dinde*) to their heart's content. They landed at a place called Plymouth (now a famous *voiture américaine*) in a wooden sailing ship called the Mayflower (*le Fleur de Mai*) in 1620. But while the pilgrims were killing the *dindes*, the *peaux-rouges* were killing the pilgrims, and there were several hard winters ahead for both of them. The only way the *peaux-rouges* helped the pilgrims was when they taught them to grow corn (*maïs*). The reason they did this was because they liked corn with their *pèlerins*.



Buchwald

In 1623, after another harsh year, the *pèlerins* crops were so good that they decided to have a celebration and give thanks because more *maïs* was raised by the *pèlerins* than *pèlerins* were killed by *peaux-rouges*.

Every year on the *Jour de Merci Donnant*, parents tell their children an amusing story about the first celebration.

It concerns a brave captain named Miles Standish (known in France as *Kilomètres Deboutish*) and a young *Neutnant* named Jean Aiden. Both of them were in love with a flower of Plymouth called Priscilla Mullens (no translation). The *Neutnant* said to the *jeune Neutnant*:

"Go to the damsel Priscilla

(*allez très vite chez Priscilla*), the loveliest maiden of Plymouth (*la plus jolie demoiselle de Plymouth*). Say that a blunt old captain, a man not of words but of action (*un vieux Fanfan la Tulipe*), offers his hand and his heart, the hand and heart of a soldier. Not in these words, you know, but in short, is my meaning.

"I am a maker of war (*je suis un fabricant de la guerre*) and not a maker of phrases. You, broad as a shoulder, you, thin as a pencil, you, studious, can say it in elegant language, such as you read in your books of the pleadings and wooings of lovers, such as you think best adapted to win the heart of the maiden."

Although Jean was fit to be tied (*convenable à être emballé*), friendship prevailed over love and he went to his duty. But instead of using elegant language he blurted out his words. Priscilla was muted with amazement and sorrow (*rendue muette par l'étonnement et la tristesse*). At length she exclaimed, interrupting the ominous silence: "If the great captain of Plymouth is so very eager to wed me, why does he not come himself and take the trouble to woo me?" (*Où est-il, le grand Capitaine? Pourquoi ne vient-il pas auprès de moi pour tenter sa chance?*)

Jean said that *Kilomètres Deboutish* was very busy and didn't have time for those things. He staggered on, telling what a wonderful husband *Kilomètres* would make. Finally Priscilla arched her eyebrows and said in a tremulous voice: "Why don't you speak for yourself, Jean?" (*A chacun son goût.*)

And so, on the fourth Thursday in November, American families sit down at a large table brimming with tasty dishes, and for the only time during the year eat better than the French do.

No one can deny that *Le Jour de Merci Donnant* is a *grand fête* and no matter how well-fed American families are, they never forget to give thanks to *Kilomètres Deboutish*, who made this great day possible.

Duncan's Farewell to Picasso

By Amei Wallach

NEW YORK—Especially in his later years, Pablo Picasso was among the most photographed of men. He was an institution, a world force, the man who changed the way we look at painting—and subject matter worthy of any photographer. So they all shot him, working with intense concentration, clanking, preening, presiding over that so-European, comfortable, cluttered world of his.

In the '30s, David Seymour photographed Picasso painting "Guernica," a statement on the horrors of war, which is at Manhattan's Museum of Modern Art, and which some critics think to be the master's very finest painting. In the '40s, Robert Capa rushed to photograph Picasso in his studio as Capa got to liberated Paris. But it was David Douglas Duncan who made Picasso his own personal subject in the 1950s, when he published his first Picasso book, "The World of Picasso," to be followed in 1962 by "Picasso's Picasso," an inside view of the painter's private collection that made the best-seller list in the United States.

Favorite Subject

Now we have a new decade and a new Duncan book on his favorite subject, "Goodbye Picasso" (Grosset & Dunlap, \$55), a somewhat different from the others, however, because it is a book that is as much about David Douglas Duncan as it is about Picasso, who died April 8, 1973. Not one of the photographs is of Duncan. But he is there, nevertheless, in a distinctive narrator's voice.

Duncan has been a photographer since 1938. He covered World War II, then worked for Life as one of its top men, covering the Soviet Army takeover of Bulgaria, riots in India—great events of that time. But his career as a star, top-of-the-heap photographer really began with the Korean War, which he photographed before anyone else because he was in Japan on assignment when it started. Those photographs won most of the important photography prizes, and resulted in his first book, "This Is War!" Two years ago, they became an important part of his one-man show at the Whitney Museum, the first such show the museum had ever given a photographer. There have been other books, on the Kremlin treasures, on the 1968 presidential conventions and on his favorite prismatic camera techniques.

But it is Picasso whom most people, especially the people Duncan cares most to reach, are apt to remember him for. And those are the people in his hometown in Missouri. They're people who are with him in his head and in his camera all the time—even at the far-far-Missouri Plaza Hotel, where he sat in the nearly deserted Palm Court one recent morning and talked about his book.

"Look," he said, almost belligerent, he wanted so much to be understood. "My home was Kansas City, strictly Midwest. My involvement didn't include people like Pablo Picasso. I'll tell you. There's a fine museum there, but in my family circle there wasn't anybody who would have cared about Pablo Picasso. They care now. Because of me. They care because I've made him real in Midwest terms. It's as simple as that."

"It's as simple as that," is one of Duncan's favorite expressions. In photographic terms it means reducing things to absolute essentials, to a purity of statement that remains undiluted with any extra information.

"That's a photographer's photograph," he said, pointing to one that contained two strong masses: Picasso's back and a Picasso plate. "Of all the thousands I've taken of him, this is one of the two or three I'd want to say, 'This is my photograph of Picasso.' It was my life that supplied that element. In other photographs it was usually Picasso who did. That's what we live by, a process of elimination, simplicity."

And again, when a reporter selecting pictures for possible reproduction rejected one of Picasso at his easel because it was too predictable, one line he said: "This man is so convoluted, but the genesis is all there. The purity of the line is there. This is the hand of the creator, not unlike Michelangelo's God."

When Duncan is writing, however, "It's as simple as that" some-

times translates itself into go-whis-adoration for a man for whom he was, as he says in the foreword, "a more-than-son."

Duncan invested Picasso with every virtue that he thought a man should have: "The happiest house on earth," "simplicity," "fantasy." Some of what he records as virtues are questionable: that Picasso and his mistress (later wife) Jacqueline mirrored every emotion Picasso ever had, or that Picasso never talked about himself, only about his guests.

But then, Picasso already was an institution when Duncan met him on Feb. 8, 1956. "Every day was Christmas," Duncan wrote, and Picasso was accustomed to receiving gifts from well-wishers. Duncan brought him a ring with an ancient carving on it that resembled a Picasso rooster and also a message from their mutual friend Robert Capa, who had been killed in Indochina.

The two offerings won Duncan an invitation to Picasso's home, then upstairs to the bedroom, where the master received his visitor while Jacqueline continued scrubbing his back. It was a beginning. Later, Duncan's daughter, helped comment with his blarney words of Picasso. The dog later helped create a rift between the photographer, who by then lived near Picasso's Riviera villa, and the painter.

It was all because Lump became paralyzed and Duncan insisted on rushing him to a specialist in Stuttgart, who treated him so well that he lived for another 10 years. Picasso did not feel that life and death and nature's ways should be tampered with, and the relationship cooled.

There is so much—although so subtly—of Duncan in the book that it might have been nice to hear something more about his response to this incident. Here was his more-than-father, the personification of so many of his ideals, cutting him off, as Picasso later cut off his own children by Françoise Gilot after that former mistress published a revealing book about him. That's what made Picasso so complex a man, in fact. Duncan is reticent about matters that he considers too private. But the idea of such a book, a book that in the end is about a relationship, really demands a great deal more honesty.

During much of his time with Picasso, Duncan remained silent. His camera even had a silent shutter. "I was there to be totally inconspicuous," he said. "A nonperson personality. I wasn't there interviewing him. I was recording him."

At other times, Duncan became Picasso's eye on the outside world. "When I'd come back from Vietnam, or photographing in the Kremlin, or driving over the Alps in a biplane, I tried to share it with him. He didn't go out much, but he welcomed guests. He was the most generous of people."

Duncan has the kind of 40-things-really-me excitement about his adventures that help make a good descriptive journalist. He can convey the excitement because he feels the excitement. "Sometimes I'm personally motivated, passionate. Why not?" he said. "I go to the DMZ (Demilitarized Zone in Vietnam), my emotions are involved. I don't pretend to be objective. Hell, I'm subjective. I'm not an encyclopedic reporter; I care deeply."

And when he was in the Kremlin photographing the treasures he was thinking, "How can a kid from Kansas City be here doing this?"

So it hurts most that while most of the reviews of the book were laudatory, the Kansas City Star took him to task for what it considered to be a form of name-dropping. Because "Goodbye Picasso" is filled with letters to "Dear Alfred" (Barr, former director of the Museum of Modern Art), "Amigo" (actor Yul Brynner) and "Dear Family" (Gary and Maria Cooper).

Most of the book is taken up with photos of the master and his works made in the early years of Duncan's friendship with Picasso. The rift that Lump's illness brought about was healed when Duncan stopped in while on his way to photograph the Marlines in Vietnam, and "those empty years vanished." But there are few photos from the last years in the book.

What there is is a marvelous record of a relationship that would be fascinating to know more about. Picasso as a man would be someone to know, it seems, and so, perhaps, would Duncan.

Gregarious Person

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PEOPLE: Miss World Resigns For Sake of Her Son

Mecca—the organization which sponsors the Miss World contest—is having its troubles hanging on to winners. Last year, the American Miss World, Marjorie Wallace of Indianapolis, was fired after a four-month reign because of her alleged relationship with singer Tom Jones and soccer star George Best. This year Helen Morgan, 22, quit after only four days.

In a statement issued Wednesday, Miss Morgan said that she was giving up her title—and along with it about \$50,000 in fees—for the sake of her 18-month-old son, Richard. She is an unmarried mother. "My child's welfare is, as it is to every mother, of paramount importance to me—far more important than being Miss World."

Although Mecca had announced on Monday that beginning next year, unwed mothers would be ineligible for the contest, the organization apparently did all it could to keep Miss Morgan from quitting. Mecca spokesman Eric Marley cited an impending divorce suit, in which Miss Morgan is to be named respondent, as the probable reason for her resignation.

Tuesday, dancer Linda Lovegrove, said that she would name Miss Morgan as the other woman in the suit she was bringing against her husband, nightclub manager Roy Lovegrove. Lovegrove had been quoted as saying that he had met Miss Morgan three years ago and that he wanted to make a new life.

In her statement, Miss Morgan said, "As far as the allegations made by Mrs. Lovegrove (who until yesterday I had never heard of) and the statements made by her husband are concerned, I refute them completely and I am at this stage seeking legal advice about it."

The first indication that Miss Morgan would quit came late Tuesday in Carlisle, England. She burst into local newspaper reporters' offices and asked them to question her about her private life, specifically the Lovegrove suit and her relationship with Chris Clode, 26, father of her child, with whom she shares a house in Barry, Wales.

Miss South Africa, Annelise Kriel, 19, who was runner-up in the contest, took over as Miss World.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's private life continued to be the talk of the French press when this week's Paris Match re-



Maharaj Ji

... new h

printed for the mass audience, the rumors printed earlier in the headline "Is Giscard a Great President? Does He Go Too Much at Night?" the magazine said his nocturnal wanderings had the French security vice worried about the possibility of an automobile accident or a "People talk of several accidents, including an accident with a milk truck." Match, Yesterday, Le Monde reported that Giscard often disappears for the weekend, leaving a sealed envelope telling whereabouts in case of need. Elysee Palace has played off the reports as pure politics. "Our president works but in his own way," said a spokesman. He said his personal methods, which are different from those of his predecessors.

Maharaj Ji, who seems to maintain an eternal 16—the "perpetual"—from India who claims 6 million followers—has moved the Malibu foothills of Southern California, according to a Dart of the Los Angeles Times. A \$400,000 Pacific Palisades property bought there will also serve as a Pacific Coast headquarters for the guru's Divine Light Mission.

Jacqueline Onassis has been a \$200,000 estate in Bernardsville, N.J., including a two-story in house on 10 acres of property. The town is in the center of Jersey fox-hunting country.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, NOV. 25
RADIOSET: HENRIETTA, RENZI
LAWRENCE, JENNY, WENDY
FEBRUARY: HENRIETTA, RENZI
LAWRENCE, JENNY, WENDY

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BAGGAGE SHIPPING. Baggage shipping. Baggage shipping. Baggage shipping.

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FOR SALE & WANTED. For sale and wanted. For sale and wanted. For sale and wanted.

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BUY DIAMONDS

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SAVORY GRILL - CHALET SAVOIE. Savory grill - Chalet Savoye. Savory grill - Chalet Savoye. Savory grill - Chalet Savoye.

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